

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 54 (41-66). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, fair. Temp. 54 (45-71). Sunday, fair. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 64 (46-82). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. 64 (41-80). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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Sees Soviet Edge in Conventional Clash

## U.S. Study Asserts Russians Could Not Win Nuclear War

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT)—A government report on the world military balance asserts that the Soviet Union could not win a nuclear war, but concludes that the United States and its allies would face problems in defending Western Europe and the Far East against a conventional attack.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, is the product of a five-month interagency study and represents a comprehensive assessment of the military threats facing the United States and the adequacy of its

armed forces in dealing with them. The findings have contributed to the emerging policy of placing greater emphasis on conventional forces while slowing the modernization of the strategic arsenal.

In assessing the military situation in Europe, the report says the outcome of a large-scale conventional war could be unfavorable and, with existing forces, there would only be a remote chance that the United States and its allies could stop a Soviet attack without losing territory.

The report is also pessimistic about the military balance on the Korean peninsula, suggesting that, in a surprise attack, North Korea might be able to seize Seoul. However, it does not question President Carter's policy of gradually withdrawing U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

In addition, the report voices concern over the ability of the Soviet Union to threaten Western oil supplies by stopping tankers at sea or by directly attacking oil-producing nations on the Gulf.

At the same time, it takes a less threatening view of a Soviet buildup in strategic missiles, saying that the United States maintains forces sufficient to deter both large-scale and limited nuclear attacks. It also concludes that, in the event of superpower conflict in the Middle East and southern Africa, the United States would prevail.

President "Military Strategy and Force Posture Review," the 117-page study was formed by an official who helped prepare it as the government's "freshman primer" in military affairs. It was completed in late June and sent to President Carter by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown as part of a larger government study on global power relationships, known as Presidential Review Memorandum 10.

### Minor Changes

Officials said the report was approved with minor changes and formed the basis of Mr. Carter's directive last August calling for a major effort to improve the combat ability of U.S. forces in Europe while slowing planned improvements in strategic forces.

The administration has incorporated some of these findings in its new defense budget, which will be submitted to Congress next month. Some members of Congress and defense officials have begun to criticize the new military strategy, particularly what appears to be a decision to increase Army forces in Europe at the expense of strategic and naval forces. This represents a shift from Ford administration policy, which emphasized the Soviet strategic buildup and gave priority to naval forces.

In some ways, the administration's report seems to have anticipated this criticism by giving the following description of the military problems confronting the United States and the possible options for solving them.

### THE STRATEGIC BALANCE

In assessing the impact of a major nuclear war between the two superpowers the study finds that, at a minimum, the United States would suffer 140 million fatalities and the Soviet Union, 113 million. Almost three-quarters of their economies would be destroyed. In such a conflict, the report concludes, "neither side could conceivably be described as a winner."

On the controversial topic of a nuclear strike in a small-scale conflict, the report says neither side would have an advantage in launching a limited nuclear attack against the other's land-based force of intercontinental ballistic missiles. In fact, it says that "whichever side initiates a limited nuclear attack against the ICBM forces of the other side will find itself significantly worse off" in terms of surviving numbers of missiles and missile warheads.

In addition, the ability of U.S. naval forces to hunt and destroy Soviet missile-launching submarines is reported to be significantly greater than the hunt-and-

return of the 1975 Helsinki conference.

The Holy Crown'

In concluding his address, Mr. Vance said it was his privilege on behalf of President Carter and the American people "to return to the people of Hungary the Holy Crown of St. Stephen."

The crown was formally accepted by the president of the National Assembly, Antal Apro, who said he welcomed the in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Other Clerics

Leaders of the Protestant and Jewish communities also attended. The secretary of state was flanked by a U.S. congressional delegation and a group of prominent Hungarian-Americans and other persons active in Hungarian-U.S. affairs.

Mr. Vance said that the descendants of the Hungarian and U.S. peoples had frequently been linked throughout two centuries. He recalled that at the end of World War II the Crown of St. Stephen and the so-called coronation regalia were transferred to a U.S. Army unit for safekeeping.

"We accepted this responsibility in the knowledge that the crown belongs to the Hungarian people," Mr. Vance declared. "This historical and religious treasure, which has played a

1977 Stock Summaries

On Monday, the International Herald Tribune will publish the year-end summaries of the New York and American Stock Exchanges, as well as a recap of the 1977 trading in mutual funds.

Other signs included one-time party officials Mieczyslaw Marek, Wladyslaw Matwin, Jerzy Morawski, Jerzy Albrecht and Janusz Zarzycki, all prominent figures in the de-Stalinization movement.

In the letter, made public on Mr. Gierek's 65th birthday, the signers call for more democracy within the party and "an open dialogue" with the nation to solve Poland's economic problems.

Both are controlled by the

## Communist Ex-Officials Urge Polish Reforms

WARSAW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Fourteen intellectuals and former Communist officials, including a one-time party boss, have called for "a clear-cut program of political and economic reforms" and dialogue with non-Communists.

The call was made in a letter written in October to Communist party leader Edward Gierek and made public today, three days before the opening of the national party congress.

The signers included former party chief Edward Ochab and several leading figures associated with the October, 1956, shift from Stalinism and the installation of moderate Wladyslaw Gomulka as leader of Poland's Communists.

Other signers included one-time

party officials Mieczyslaw Marek, Wladyslaw Matwin, Jerzy Morawski, Jerzy Albrecht and Janusz Zarzycki, all prominent figures in the de-Stalinization movement.

In addition to the Communists,

known in this country as the Polish United Workers party, Poland has two other parties: the Democrats and the United Peasant party.

Both are controlled by the



IN BRUSSELS—Mr. Carter and King Baudouin at the palace. Their wives are in rear.



AT THE EEC—President Carter chatting with EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins.



AT NATO—President Carter during his visit with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

### Vietnam Urges Settlement

## Cambodia's Claims Disputed in Border War

BANGKOK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Cambodia admitted today that Vietnamese forces have penetrated more than 30 kilometers into the country, and Vietnam issued a lengthy white paper calling for a peaceful settlement of the border conflict.

Although the official Phnom Penh radio claimed that Cambodians had scored impressive victories in some areas, intelligence sources said that Vietnamese forces have overrun their opponents and may have advanced to or have already taken the key Mekong River town of Neak Luong, 35 kilometers from Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian broadcast claimed

"This is an attempt to overturn the administrative power of the Cambodian people as well as democratic Cambodia," the Phnom Penh broadcast said.

The broadcast of a statement by the Information and Propaganda Ministry claimed that trade would be accorded a more important role in decision-making and that worker councils, active in the post-Stalin era of the mid-1950s, be reactivated.

Mr. Ochab took control of the party following the death in the Soviet Union in 1956 of the Stalinist party boss Boleslaw Bierut. Taking his cue from de-Stalinization moves under way in the Soviet Union, Mr. Ochab and his allies in the Politburo began a process of liberalization.

But Mr. Ochab stepped aside after a few months in favor of Mr. Gomulka, who had been out of favor during the Stalinist era.

Mr. Gomulka continued the liberalization moves until the Russians, worried by the uprising in Hungary, began pressuring him to move back to a more authoritarian line.

Mr. Ochab became head of the state, a largely figurehead post with the official title of chairman of the council of state. Mr. Gomulka was succeeded by Mr. Gierek in December, 1970.

Other Signers

They said that the solution of Poland's problems "requires a frank confrontation of views of Communists, of members of other political parties and of nonaligned people."

It also called on Mr. Gierek to "activate healthy forces" hampered by the "bureaucratic steering machinery," which the signers said "causes hypocrisy and loss of initiative in the lower party organizations."

The signers said that the party's "leading role" in Polish society was "being misunderstood."

"It should be formed only on the basis of respect and support of the party line, won in everyday work," the letter said. "The party must not limit initiatives and activities of allied parties, of trade unions and social organizations. They should be won over but not administratively coerced."

In addition to the Communists, known in this country as the Polish United Workers party, Poland has two other parties: the Democrats and the United Peasant party.

Both are controlled by the

Communists and work closely with the ruling party.

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Liberalization

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### Flu Virus Spreads To Finland, Taiwan

ATLANTA, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The virus known as the Russian flu, previously confined to the Soviet Union and Hong Kong, has spread to Finland and Taiwan, the national Center for Disease Control reported today.

The CDC said that virus specimens were being sent from the two countries to laboratories in London and Atlanta for confirmation of the type of virus. Medical authorities say that the Russian flu causes moderately severe symptoms, including headache, muscle pain and nausea.

"Such a solution is harmful

## Carter Pledges NATO Funds, Vows More GIs

By Edward Walsh

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (WP)—President Carter told representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today that Washington would increase the number of U.S. troops in Europe and that the defense spending proposal he will make to Congress this month will be more than compensate for the effects of inflation.

Winding up his tour of seven nations, Mr. Carter visited two symbols of European unity and the Continent's ties to the United States—the headquarters of NATO and of the European Economic

### Timely Display Of Leadership Averts Crisis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss became lost today while looking for a toilet in King Baudouin's palace.

His situation became so desperate that he offered tariff concessions to Belgium if someone would show him the way.

"I'm still looking but I haven't made any progress," Mr. Strauss said. "I've just bargained off steel and textiles. I'm ready to add coffee if they'll help me."

Relief finally came when Tim Kraft, President Carter's appointments secretary, steered him in the right direction.

The President also reiterated one of the major themes of his foreign trip.

"Lastly, as allies, we must continue to promote our strength in other areas—economic, political, social, moral," he said. "It is precisely when the challenge to democracy is greatest that our

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Begin May Retire to Area

## Israel, Responding to the U.S., Affirms Sinai Settlement Plan

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Menahem Begin's government today confirmed that it was expanding new Jewish settlements in the Sinai Desert and Mr. Begin made it known that he was thinking of retiring to the area himself.

A government announcement gave official blessing to preparation of land for farming in the Rafah salient district, where bulldozers have been clearing land this week for eight new Jewish settlements.

The announcement by Mr. Begin's office was made in response to a U.S. State Department request for the U.S. Embassy here to get Israeli clarification about the new settlement plans.

The Rafah area is in the northeastern part of the Sinai, which under Mr. Begin's peace plan would eventually be handed back to Egypt. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said on U.S. television that he will not let Jewish settlements remain on Egyptian land.

But the Israeli government announced the operation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### As Part of Mideast Settlement

## Sarkis: Palestinians Must Leave Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (UPI)—President Elias Sarkis said today that Lebanon would reject any Middle East solution calling for the continued presence in this country of the large Palestinian population now here.

In an address to Beirut's diplomatic corps, Mr. Sarkis rejected Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's proposal for a self-ruling Palestinian entity on Jordan's West Bank, a community that would be closed to virtually all of Lebanon's 350,000 Palestinians.

"The world conscience should not tolerate such states," Mr. Sarkis declared. He said that the Begin plan would deny the Palestinians' right to an independent state and undermine efforts by the 3.5 million ethnic Lebanese to rebuild their nation after its 19-month civil war.

"Regardless of what may be, Lebanon will not accept any form of settlement which could provide for the retention of the Palestinians on its territory," Mr. Sarkis said in the most hard-line speech he has delivered since becoming President on May 8, 1976.

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Sarkis' Commissions ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat, in a move to strengthen Egypt's position at forthcoming political and military talks with Israel, is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 51)

**Policy Change Seen Unlikely****Russia Halts Airlift of Arms To Ethiopia, U.S. Aides Say**

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has halted its airlift of arms to Ethiopia, but it is too early to know whether the move represents a change of policy, administration officials said yesterday.

Over the protests of the United States, the Russians shipped planes, tanks and small arms to Ethiopia to help the Marxist regime there fight secessionist and Somalian-backed forces.

Administration officials said yesterday that since late last month no Soviet cargo planes have been seen flying into Addis Ababa or Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen, which had served as a way station for the shipment.

Officials speculated that Mos-

cov has decided to hold back further air shipments until Ethiopia unmasks the backlog of weapons that it has received.

**Doubts Expressed**

The officials said they doubted that the halt in the airlift represents a major change in Soviet policy.

The U.S. opposition to the airlift was made public by State Department spokesman Ken Brown on Dec. 12, when he said: "The superpowers should stay out and leave it to the Africans to find a solution."

The United States estimates that between 500 and 1,500 Russians are in Ethiopia, in addition to about 1,000 Cuban military advisers.

Defense Department officials feared that the Soviet arms shipments indicated a decision by Moscow to make Ethiopia its biggest beachhead in Africa.

**Capital Curfew Lifted**

NAIROBI, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Ethiopia today lifted the all-night curfew in Addis Ababa to mark the Coptic Church's celebration of Christmas.

The Addis Ababa radio broadcast said that the curfew, which had been in effect from midnight to 5 a.m., would be suspended tonight because of the Christmas celebrations tomorrow. The Coptic Church follows the old religious calendar.

The Ethiopian government also announced the takeover of the Singer Co.'s local assets, charging that the U.S. firm had engaged in commercial sabotage.

Diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital reported that a weekly civilian flight to Eritrea Province's capital, Asmara, has not been affected by battles with Eritrean rebels, contradicting rebel claims that they have closed the facility with artillery fire.

**Israel, Responding to the U.S., Affirms Sinai Settlement Plan****Protests Unmentioned**

(Continued from Page 1) would result in the eventual uprooting of the settlements they have built in Arab territory seized by Israel in the 1967 war.

In a further move to mollify these settlers, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich said the government was in favor of settling up additional settlements in the Sinai.

"Anyone who studies our peace proposals must realize that we want most of the [Sinai] area to be ruled by the United Nations, with settlers subject to Israeli law and defended by our soldiers," Mr. Ehrlich said.

The fears of the settlers were expressed by Mr. Regev at Neot Sinai. "We certainly do not want to be under Egyptian or any other foreign rule and will never agree to abandon a spot we regard as essential to Israel's national security," Mr. Regev said. "This is why we came in the first place."

But, Mr. Regev said, he and his fellow settlers had full confidence in Mr. Begin. "We know him well and we are certain that any proposal he makes will provide for our security and well-being."

When he presented his peace plan to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) last week, Mr. Begin said he wanted the Jewish settle-



**EXTREME EFFORT** Allan Isetorppa reports by telephone to his teammates on his leg of a Finnish ice fishing contest. The number of fish caught through the cover of Lake Vanaja, about 60 miles north of Helsinki, plays no part in deciding the winner of the contest. The victorious team is the one which spends the most time coaxing the fish out. The present team record is 216 very cold hours.

**News Analysis****PLO Fears Exclusion From Peace Settlement**

By Marvine Howe

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (NYT)—Behind the brave-sounding slogan of "Revolution, Unity, Victory," the Palestine Liberation Organization is increasingly apprehensive that it will be squeezed out of a Middle East peace settlement.

Its chairman, Yassir Arafat, and other leaders have called the current diplomatic maneuvering one of the most critical phases of the so-called Palestinian revolution, which this week is commemorating its 30th year, dating to the founding of Israel.

The PLO is worried by the apparent U.S. and Israeli effort to

bypass it in peace talks and by the question must be by low-level officials.

The concern of the PLO turned to alarm when Mr. Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan might go along.

There were expressions of satisfaction from the PLO over President Carter's inability during his trip to the Middle East to get public endorsement of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks from King Hussein, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

The PLO reacted skeptically to Mr. Carter's statement Wednesday in Aswan, where he conferred with Mr. Sadat, saying that a peace settlement "must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

Most PLO officials felt that Mr. Carter was continuing a balancing act. After having pleased Israel with his rejection of an independent Palestinian state, he was now trying to placate the Arabs by expressing support for the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

Palestinians here believed that Mr. Sadat had reneged on Arab commitments to support the PLO.

**Exact Strength Unknown**

It is difficult to measure the exact strength of the PLO, but it is the only structured organization representing the 2 million Palestinians outside Israeli-occupied territory and has received plaudits of support from most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip mayors.

Although it has become clear, Palestinians say, that the United States aims to write off the PLO, they concede that the next development depends on Israel.

"If Begin agrees to a total self-determination for the West Bank, it will strengthen Sadat's position and probably enable King Hussein to join the peace talks," a Palestinian editor said. "But if Begin maintains his uncompromising position, as is likely, then the PLO will come out of this fight stronger than ever."

**Key Worry**

There is one possibility that worries the PLO here because it might work. It would involve an Israeli offer of real self-rule to the West Bank Palestinians under Jordanian sovereignty. The PLO would not accept such a solution because it is almost as opposed to Jordanian rule as it is to Israeli occupation. The key Arab countries—Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan—might agree to a Jordanian Palestine entity linked to Jordan for a specific period. The private concern is that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin might make real concessions to the Arabs, while continuing to exclude the PLO.

**Report on Lesbian Parents Stirs U.K. Pro-Con Protests**

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A newspaper report that some lesbian couples have had babies by artificial insemination stirred sharp protest today from persons concerned with the children's health and home life.

Dr. Rhodes Boyson, a conservative lawmaker, said, "To bring children into this world without a natural father is evil and selfish. This evil must stop for the sake of the potential children and society, which both have enough problems without the extension of this horrific practice."

Defense of lesbian births besieged London's Evening News, which carried the birth report in a front-page story yesterday. It

was the first time that a top London doctor had helped 10 lesbians to have children through artificial insemination. A lesbian organization, Sappho, identified the doctor as gynecologist Dr. Sophie Sophie, who runs a private clinic here.

Jackie Forster, a founding member of Sappho, said that Dr. Sophie had helped at least six lesbian couples have children by artificial insemination.

**Not Available**

Dr. Sophie was reported by his office to have gone away and could not be reached for comment.

Several British lawmakers, the majority of them members of the opposition Conservative party, condemned the use of artificial insemination to provide lesbian women with children. Sir George Young said that he regarded such activities as unnatural and immoral.

He said that he plans to ask Health Minister David Ennals to draw guidelines with the British Medical Association to insure that artificial insemination is available only to married couples of different sexes.

It said Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamal yesterday gave a text of the plan to U.S. Ambassador Hermann Bitts for relay to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will take part in the mid-January meetings in Jerusalem of the Egyptian-Israeli committee.

**Detailed Egyptian Plan**

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (AP)—A joint Arab-Israeli military committee will meet here Monday to discuss a detailed Egyptian peace plan the semiofficial newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

It said Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamal yesterday gave a text of the plan to U.S. Ambassador Hermann Bitts for relay to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will take part in the mid-January meetings in Jerusalem of the Egyptian-Israeli committee.

**Talbots**



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**Police Use Tear Gas On Bhutto Supporters**

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Police fired tear gas yesterday to break up demonstrations against Pakistan's martial law regime by supporters of ousted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

At least 165 people were arrested at protests in several towns and cities, reliable sources said. Police used tear gas against protesters in the Punjab capital of Lahore and the city of Rawalpindi.

**2 Million Italy Crimes**

ROME, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—The member of crimes in Italy, on the rise for years, reached a peak last year of more than 2 million criminal offenses.

**Even President Faltered****Carter Tour Plan Neglected Fatigue Factor**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The most unpopular American in Europe today, at least among a small group of his countrymen, is Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr. Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, was the chief architect of President Carter's trip overseas. It was Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Carter, who thought it would be good to start a new year with a journey to seven nations in nine days, covering 18,000 miles.

Originally, of course, Mr. Brzezinski thought would have been better to travel 25,000 miles, to nine countries in 12 days. But when that itinerary had to be canceled in November, he settled for something slightly less ambitious.

Mr. Brzezinski and the other National Security Council officials are concerned with the realities of international politics. They do not think about, or have much experience with, the logistics of moving several hundred people around the world. In planning this trip, they seem to have thought of everything, except one important human element—in-



Zbigniew Brzezinski

One of Mr. Carter's worst moments came near the end of the trip and should have been one of his best moments. The

setting was an American cemetery on a bluff above Omaha Beach on the Normandy coast. But Mr. Carter's disjointed remarks hardly lived up to the moment and seemed all the worse when contrasted with the eloquence of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Afterwards, White House Press Secretary Judy Powell was forced with speedwriter James Fellowes for not supplying Mr. Carter with a brief text. But who knows whether by then Mr. Fellowes—a talented writer who produced Mr. Carter's widely praised speech in New Delhi—could have written much better than the President speaks when left to his own devices?

"You know," a presidential aide confided as the buses pulled away from the Normandy beaches, "this was an NSC operation from beginning to end. And I don't think you are going to see anything like it again."

—Edward Walsh

**European Press Highly Critical Of Carter's Words, Itinerary**

BONN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Western Europe's press has given low marks to President Carter's seven-nation tour, saying that the patch-quilt itinerary and well-publicized gifts confirm suspicions of White House amateurism.

The editor of Hamburg's Morgengazett, using language rarely employed by a West German publication in referring to U.S. leaders, called Mr. Carter "the worst political failure of the past year" and said the tour showed "a continuation of this malaise."

Some commentators said that Mr. Carter's itinerary, which took him to such diverse stops as Warsaw, New Delhi and Paris, looked more like that of a political candidate than a announced world statesman.

"How could the President find himself in Poland with an interpreter who makes an utter mockery of his words?" asked London's Sunday Express. "There are 6 million Polish Americans. Isn't there one of them who speaks Polish?"

Le Monde, a Paris daily, reported that it was "disappointed" at Mr. Carter's speech to a Franco-American assembly, saying that he "minimized the economic and social crises affecting Western societies."

But some West German and British papers praised Mr. Carter's handling of the Middle East situation in his talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

President Carter will return to Washington with hope that his trip has paved the way for new successful negotiations in the Middle East, said the left-leaning Frankfurter Rundschau. "By setting the demand for an independent Palestinian state, Carter has outmaneuvered the PLO."

**Carter Pledges More GIs At NATO Talks in Brussels**

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders must more firmly resist nondemocratic solutions."

Mr. Carter's remarks to the 14 permanent NATO representatives were made in a private session, with reporters given a text of what he planned to say. In the prepared text, there was no mention of the neutron bomb and its possible deployment in Western Europe, a major controversy here.

King Baudouin of the Belgians told Mr. Carter in English during a welcoming speech. "By taking your inspiration from the essential human values which, as you have said, make life worth living, you have promoted a universal realization of the importance of human rights."

After a state lunch with King Baudouin, Mr. Carter met with Roy Jenkins, president of the Common Market's Executive Commission, before going to the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Hormann.

In remarks to the Common Market ministers, he emphasized the need for new trade agreements and the dangers posed to the international economy by protectionism.

The President arrived at the NATO session eight minutes behind schedule and was met by Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Mr. Carter left Brussels for Washington early tonight.

Mr. Carter flew here this morning from Paris, where he met with French Socialist party leader Francois Mitterrand and at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Hormann.

Mr. Mitterrand asked for the meeting, during which, according to a White House official, Mr. Carter expressed his "concern" over the possibility that European Socialists would align themselves with Communists.

With reporters present for the beginning of the meeting, Mr. Carter had kind words for Mr. Mitterrand.

**Beneficial Role**

"You have played a good and beneficial role in France," he said. "It is a great honor to meet you. We have many things in common."

Following the meeting, Mr. Mitterrand said, "I think my role will have been beneficial if it takes the hopes of the French people to power, if it assures the peace of the spring of 1975."

Vietnam has not admitted penetrating Cambodian territory, saying only that armed action was necessary for self-defense.

Cambodia in turn today repeated earlier statements that it would not negotiate until all Vietnamese forces were off its soil.

**U.S. Doubts Aid**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Russians and Chinese appear to be withholding direct aid or other tangible support for the Cambodian and Vietnamese troops, U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said that there is no evidence of significant arms shipments to either country and no evidence of any involvement of Soviet or Chinese advisers.

**Rights Figures Held in Bombing****Wilmington 10' Lose Appeal As Review of Case Is Barred**

By Martin Donsky

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 6 (UPI)—The "Wilmington 10," a group of civil rights activists imprisoned following racial disturbances in Wilmington, N.C., seven years ago, have lost their last attempt in North Carolina courts to overthrow their convictions.

In a six-line statement, the North Carolina Court of Appeals declined late Wednesday to review a lower court judge's decision last year not to grant a new trial to the nine black men and white woman convicted in connection with the 1971 fire-bombing of a grocery store.

The woman is free on parole, but the men, most of whom are in their early 20s, are serving prison sentences of 20 to 29 years.

Defense lawyers sought at a post-conviction hearing last year to win a new trial primarily on the grounds that the three chief prosecution witnesses had recanted their testimony. But the

major prosecution witness, Alan Hall, a black youth, changed his story again and stuck by his initial testimony against the defendants. The judge refused to grant the new trial.

**Flea Is Made**

James Ferguson, chief defense lawyer, said yesterday that he would challenge the Appeals Court decision in U.S. District Court here. Under North Carolina law, the decision cannot be appealed to the State Supreme Court. But Mr. Ferguson, who acknowledged that the new round of litigation could take years, appealed to North Carolina Gov. James Hunt Jr. to act on a petition submitted this week seeking pardons for the 10.

Gov. Hunt, who has come under increasing pressure, especially from outside North Carolina, to intervene in the case, would not discuss the Appeals Court ruling. The case, which has attracted international attention, is widely viewed as a politically sensitive matter for the governor, who has sought to establish himself as a progressive, politically moderate "New South" chief executive since taking office last year.

During his political career, he has led efforts to open the state Democratic party to blacks and women. Since becoming governor, he has appointed blacks and women to key administration posts which, under past governors, were the exclusive province of white men.

Gov. Hunt's options include issuing a pardon, commuting or reducing the sentences—or doing nothing.

Supporters of the 10 have mounted an aggressive campaign for their release in recent months, but there are growing signs that the case is causing some sharp political and racial divisions in their present form, Gen. Torrijos and his advisers held emergency meetings on the treaties immediately after the talks with Sen. Baker.

Gen. Torrijos said that he would try to give Sen. Baker an answer on Panama's position before he and other senators leave tomorrow. Panamanian officials were not available for comment, and they were not discussing what alterations to the treaties were under consideration.

Sen. Baker told Gen. Torrijos that he could vote for treaties that contained certain guarantees, which he said are lacking in the documents negotiated by the two countries and signed by Gen. Torrijos and President Carter in September. While refusing to go into detail, Sen. Baker said that he is concerned mainly with the treaties' provision for joint U.S.-Panamanian defense of the canal after it is turned over to Panama in 2000.

**Canal Visited**

Meanwhile, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., joined other members of Congress visiting the 64-year-old international waterway.

Sen. Bentsen, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador William Jorden, was flown to Gen. Torrijos's sea-side villa at Parafon on the Pacific side of the canal.

Gen. Torrijos was meeting with his aides on the treaties, and his meeting with Sen. Bentsen was postponed.

President Carter and Gen. Torrijos have agreed to an unsigned communiqué stating that Panama would give the United States priority passage for ships in wartime and would not restrict U.S. actions to defend the canal. But Sen. Baker and other senators say that this guarantee is inadequate unless made a part of the treaties.

U.S. sources said yesterday that Gen. Torrijos may agree to further concessions to the United States rather than see the treaties fail ratification.

**"Discouragement" in Seoul**

News dispatches from Seoul yesterday quoted Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin as saying that Tongnam Park might be "discouraged" from going to the United States to testify.

Mr. Jaworski, the committee's special counsel, said yesterday that "we have requested that the South Korean government make Mr. Park available for testimony in proceedings of the committee at such time as the committee may schedule them."

Mr. Jaworski's statement served notice that the committee has divorced itself from the Justice Department in dealing with the Seoul government and will try to obtain Mr. Park's testimony without regard to the conditions or timetable set by Justice Department officials.

The committee's position, coupled with its announcement Wednesday that Mr. Park will be served a subpoena as soon as he arrives in the United States, appeared to jeopardize the legislative agreement that the Justice Department had reached with Seoul.

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**Arab Executive Buys \$2.4 Million Of Lance Stock**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—

Bert Lance, who resigned as federal budget director after a controversy over his banking practices, sold 120,905 shares of bank stock yesterday for more than \$2.4 million, his attorney said.

Robert Altman, Mr. Lance's lawyer, said that Mr. Lance's sale of National Bank of Georgia common stock \$20 a share to Arab businessman Ghauth Pharsan. The selling price was \$3 a share more than Mr. Lance paid for it. The terms of the sale were announced two weeks ago.

In a related development, Jake Butcher, chairman of the United American Bank of Knoxville, Tenn., said that the balance of a \$443,466 loan from his bank to Mr. Lance was paid yesterday. He said TWA would propose the new fare to government officials today.

If the plan is approved, fares for the flights will be reduced by nearly 80 per cent—with a Boston-London round trip costing \$250, or \$86 less than the current economy fare. Between Philadelphia and London, a spokesman said yesterday, the round-trip ticket would cost \$265, or \$75 less than the present economy tariff.

**TWA Will Widen Low-Fare Service**

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines plans to institute on April 1 a "no-reservations" low fare to London from both Boston and Philadelphia, a spokesman said yesterday. He said TWA would propose the new fare to government officials today.

The examination which established no evidence which goes against the findings of the preliminary report," the committee said in its report to the Bundestag (parliament).

"It remains, therefore, the finding that there is no evidence that Lockheed directly or indirectly paid bribes to persons or parties in the Federal Republic of Germany to benefit sales of its products."

Mr. Hauser, who worked in Lockheed's German sales office from 1961 to 1964, claimed that the company made the payments through a Swiss bank to promote the sale of its Starfighter jets. West Germany bought 900 of



TRIAL RUN—Robert Taylor of Alexandria, near Washington, D.C., tries out his new Christmas skates on a solid patch of ice of the George Washington Parkway.

James M. Thrasher/WP

**Panama Tries To Rescue Canal Pacts**

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 6 (AP)—Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos conferred yesterday with top aides on ways to rescue the Panama Canal treaties from probable defeat in the United States.

Several U.S. senators were on visits in Panama. Two days ago Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee told Gen. Torrijos in a private meeting that the treaties had no chance of ratification in the U.S. Senate in their present form. Gen. Torrijos and his advisers held emergency meetings on the treaties immediately after the talks with Sen. Baker.

Gen. Torrijos said that he would try to give Sen. Baker an answer on Panama's position before he and other senators leave tomorrow. Panamanian officials were not available for comment, and they were not discussing what alterations to the treaties were under consideration.

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**"Discouragement" in Seoul**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—

The House Ethics Committee has asked the South Korean government to give it the same access to Tongnam Park that Seoul has agreed to give to the Justice Department in the investigation of alleged Korean influence-buying here in Washington.

Leon Jaworski, the committee's special counsel, said yesterday that "we have requested that the South Korean government make Mr. Park available for testimony in proceedings of the committee at such time as the committee may schedule them."

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**U.S. Study Says Russia Could Not Win A-War**

(Continued from Page 1)

destroy capability of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the report says that, even after a Scud missile attack against U.S. air bases, the surviving U.S. bomber force would be larger than that now possessed by the Russians.

These conclusions appear to differ from those of Ford administration officials and critics of Mr. Carter's decision last year to cancel production plans for the B-1 bomber and slow the development of a new mobile missile, the MX. The critics contend that without the two programs, the United States could be relegated to inferiority in the middle of the next decade. Defense experts who examined the situation for the Ford administration in 1976 said that Moscow might prevail in a nuclear war even sooner.

Although the study does not assess the future strategic balance, it says the United States must

retain the ability to inflict "unacceptable damage" on the Soviet Union if Moscow launched a first strike as well as the choice of nuclear responses. It also discloses that Mr. Carter has decided that U.S. missiles and bombers must be able to destroy about 70 per cent of the Soviet Union's so-called recovery resources, meaning the economic, political and military facilities critical to the functioning of

societies. In a longer war, more than 130 divisions would be available to the East, it says.

The Western Alliance is said to have "critically low" inventories of ammunition and spare parts. The five-year U.S. defense plan calls for the provision of war stocks for a 90-day conflict, but, as the report notes, "the other NATO countries have only about 30 days' worth of stocks and do not currently plan to buy more."

To deal with the imbalance in Europe, the traditional strategy, stated in an Atlantic Alliance document known as MC-14, has been to rely on the threat of using tactical nuclear weapons to blunt a Soviet attack. The report questions whether the use of nuclear weapons in Europe would work to the advantage of the West.

"If NATO's first use of nuclear weapons rather than terminating hostilities provoked a Soviet nuclear response, the consequences are not clear, but it is doubtful that [the West] would thereby obtain military advantage and be able to reverse the losing situation," it said.

The report, however, does not advocate such a policy. It states as a central premise that "the United States will continue to view the security of Europe as a vital interest and will continue to participate actively in the defense of NATO."

Although the report says the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies have a 2-to-1 advantage in forces in Central Europe, it contends that "this advantage as a starting condition is considered too small in itself for the attacker to have any expectation of quick or substantial victory."

"Nevertheless," it continues, "there is a distinct tactical advantage accruing to the Warsaw Pact due to their ability to mass combat power on major attack routes of their choosing while employing economy for forces elsewhere."

Drawing on estimates supplied by the CIA, the report says that, in a 30-day conflict, the Warsaw Pact could muster 86 to 92 divi-

sions while the CSU was part of the governing coalition. Mr. Strauss has denied the allegations.

Mr. Hauser's claim, first reported in a London newspaper, followed revelations that Lockheed had paid huge sums to politicians in Japan, Italy and elsewhere to promote sales of its planes.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was forced to resign from a number of posts after a Dutch government report accused him of "extremely imprudent" dealings with Lockheed.

The party's chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, was West Germany's defense minister when former lobbyist Ernst Hauser of Phoenix, Ariz., claimed the payments were made.

Preliminary Report

In June, the committee issued a preliminary report, saying there was no evidence of secret payoffs but recommending administrative measures to keep closer tabs on arms dealers and Defense Ministry officials.

The examination which established no evidence which goes against the findings of the preliminary report," the committee said in its report to the Bundestag (parliament).

"It remains, therefore, the finding that there is no evidence that Lockheed directly or indirectly paid bribes to persons or parties in the Federal Republic of Germany to benefit sales of its products."

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**Decision Long-Awaited in Brazil**

By David Vidal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 6 (NYT)—The Brazilian national intelligence chief, Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, was officially named yesterday to succeed Ernesto Geisel as president in March or next year. The long-expected appointment is to be approved this fall by an electoral college dominated by the government party, which is also obliged to go through the motion of a party convention.

Mr. Figueiredo, 59, has long been regarded as a presidential probability because of his eight years of cabinet-level government service. His agency, the National Intelligence Service, or SNI, is the key information-gathering arm of the military government. He will be the fifth military ruler to be chosen by military colleagues to lead Brazil since the 1964 coup.

That event signaled the beginning of the modern phase of militarism in Latin America and was based on a broad movement of armed forces officers, businessmen and civic leaders who were concerned with the economic and political disarray of the civilian presidency of Joao Goulart. The coalition has disbanded because of

civilian discontent with arbitrary military rule and civil-rights excesses, and the Geisel administration has tried to control these excesses and restore some greater form of legality.

In the speech revealing his choice, Mr. Geisel said that Geo. Figueiredo will be a president "who will be able to carry on the process of institutionalization of the nation, to eliminate arbitrary laws, and to make sure that our democracy is perfected more and more not just on paper but in real life."

Reflecting an official desire to regain civilian support, the formal announcement of the choice was first made by President Geisel to a closed meeting yesterday in Brasilia of the national executive committee of the government party, the Alliance for National Renewal. Party leaders then made the announcement public.

A leading newspaper in Rio, *Jornal do Brasil*, reported that, of 600 persons interviewed Wednesday in the city, the majority of American and allied forces to prevail against Soviet forces outside of Europe is uncertain."

This seems especially true in East Asia, where, according to the report, the U.S. bases in Japan and South Korea "are offset by the difficulty of establishing effective anti-war and anti-submarine barriers in the face of intense Soviet opposition."

On the Korean peninsula, it finds that the forces brought to bear in the early stages of a war favor North Korea over the South "in all categories."

It concludes that, after initial successes, North Korea "would probably not be able to gain and sustain major breakthroughs or wear down South Korea in sustained combat." This judgment, however, is said to depend on the ability of the United States, to divert its forces to defend South Korea.

The administration has suggested alternatives, ranging from broad improvements in Western conventional forces to establishing close links with China in an effort to divert Soviet military resources to Asia. The report doubts that either of these would be feasible in the near future.

It contends, in particular, that military ties with China, such as military sales or intelligence sharing, would alarm Moscow, spurring a Soviet buildup in Europe as well as the Far East.

As for significantly improving Western forces, it notes that allied governments have shown little inclination to undertake large increases in defense spending. In addition, it says, an effort by the United States to induce its allies to rely less on nuclear weapons by upgrading their conventional forces would provoke a wide, "divisive" debate over strategy.

The report says that the two superpowers to intervene in these regions, the report finds that the United States has several advantages. In fact, in a war in the Middle East, Israel by itself "might deter Soviet combat force intervention or prevent the completion of such deployment," the report says.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 7-8, 1978 \*

## The New Indochinese War

The resurgence of violence between Vietnam and Cambodia will have come as no surprise to those who recall the years, if not the centuries, of racial and national animosity between these very different Indochinese peoples. Indeed, even before Communist forces defeated U.S.-supported governments in the two places in 1975, there were signs that their common political ideology would not dilute their traditional hostility. On the contrary, the nationalism that each new regime had honed on U.S. "imperialism" was there, ready and sharp, to be turned against the other.

\* \* \*

Frontier skirmishes, along a French-drawn land border and on offshore islands, broke out promptly. Efforts to ease the dispute by diplomacy failed. Last month the Vietnamese charged—credibly, in light of past Cambodian massacres—that Cambodia had committed atrocities in raids on Vietnamese soil. Hanoi, which has perhaps the fourth largest army in the world, then invaded Cambodia. The Cambodians charged—credibly, in light of past Vietnamese muscling—that Vietnam wants to annex the "Parrot's

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Fair Deal for American Steel

President Carter has made good on his pledge to protect American steel makers from a world market awash in excess production. The Treasury unveiled a system of minimum prices, keyed to the production costs of efficient Japanese mills, at which foreign steel may be sold in this country. Now it is up to the steel companies to decide whether they will settle for this helping hand instead of a crutch.

The industry wanted the crutch—quotas on steel imports. By keeping out foreign steel, quotas would have encouraged stiff price increases on the domestic product, virtually guaranteeing healthy profits to the ailing companies. What the industry got instead was the reference-price system: minimum prices for Japanese and European companies that sell their steel here. Since the minimums are well above current import prices, the administration hopes the American industry will be able to recapture customers lost in recent years to foreign discounters.

\* \* \*

If, however, the companies use the breathing room only to pass on escalating labor costs, the foreign producers are likely to keep their customers. Such a strategy would seal the fate of thousands of steelworkers whose jobs depend on expanding American output. Steel unions, with the tacit support of the companies, would soon be back on Capitol Hill lobbying for new import controls. And the cycle of unemployment, inflation and protectionism would begin once more.

Reference prices make political and economic sense. They can mean profits for the steel industry, jobs for the depressed steel valleys, and fair deal for consumers. The steel companies should give them a chance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Escape From South Africa

Soviet and South African exiles alike have found that their "shelf life" in the media supermarkets of the West is often short. That is why we both welcome and worry about the latest distinguished exile from South Africa, Donald Woods, the former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch.

The South African government removed Mr. Woods from his editorship 10 weeks ago and "banned" him for five years—meaning that he could not leave the city of East London, enter the premises of his newspaper, write for publication, or meet with more than one person other than members of his family. After an escape worthy of a novel, the Woods family has reached safety. Now that he has left his native country he will be free to carry on his long and courageous campaign against Pretoria's racial policies. But the very fact that he must do so from

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Victim of Mideast Tensions

In the tragic assassination in London of Mr. Said Hammami must be seen, unless a madman was at large, the bitterness which the Middle East conflict has brought even within the ranks of the Palestinians themselves. Mr. Hammami, London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was a spokesman for the moderate wing of that alliance . . . Mr. Hammami is thus the victim of the tensions created, almost like an electric charge, by President Sadat's peace initiative. And unless Mr. Menahem Begin shifts his position, which he has stated so firmly that a shift will be difficult in a short time, there is a danger that the fresh appearance which the Middle

East has recently presented will start to fade.

For others in the conflict, as for President Carter, the status to be enjoyed by the Palestinians on the West Bank is becoming a problem of linguistics, of careful shading between self-determination and statehood. There need be no irreconcilable difference there, for other choices are open to the Palestinians apart from independence . . .

By all accounts the Israeli people and Egyptian people most earnestly want peace. Neither can truly have it until the territorial questions are solved. These cannot be solved until the Israelis leave the West Bank. On what terms they leave is negotiable, but leave they must. If this is the price of peace, Israel must be shown—by President Carter—that there is no option but to pay it.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 7, 1903

PARIS—A cab bearing M. Georges Feydeau, the dramatic author, was run away with in the Rue Royale the other night. Two policemen who tried to stop the horse were dragged for a distance of about 20 yards and rather badly hurt. The horse fell opposite No. 27 after colliding with another cab and nearly running over a passerby, who happened to be M. de Rodays. Neither M. Georges Feydeau nor the driver of the cab was hurt.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1923

NEW YORK—Sir Ian Hamilton's suggestion that Homer's "Iliad" should be filmed has inspired newspapers to urge Hollywood producers to take up the challenge. "Not only will the 'wonder city' turn out an 'Iliad' but it will produce such an 'Iliad' as the world never saw," says the New York Herald Tribune. The New York Times goes so far as to suggest a cast that would include John Barrymore, Douglas Fairbanks, Phyllis Haver and Tom Mix.



## Precisely Imprecise in Mideast

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON.**—President Carter is giving the Israelis and the Egyptians the 50-50 treatment. He confuses Prime Minister Begin on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and confuses President Sadat on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The following week, he reassures Begin to the dismay of Sadat and vice versa. But he has a purpose.

It's an interesting technique—the best TV guessing game since "Twenty Questions"—but it's no accident. It may be effective or ineffective, right or wrong, but it would, I believe, be a mistake to assume that he is using provocative words accidentally, out of inexpérience. In fact, he is being precisely imprecise.

Carter has been clear and simple in saying that he is not advocating a "Palestinian state." This troubled Sadat and encouraged Begin. But when he talks about Palestinian "rights" rather than "interests" and a "Palestinian homeland," and then says, as he did at Aswan in Egypt, that the Palestinians should be enabled "to participate in the determination of their own future," this troubles Begin and reassures Sadat.

Begin has been clear and simple in saying that he is not advocating a "Palestinian state." This troubled Sadat and encouraged Begin. But when he talks about Palestinian "rights" rather than "interests" and a "Palestinian homeland," and then says, as he did at Aswan in Egypt, that the Palestinians should be enabled "to participate in the determination of their own future," this troubles Begin and reassures Sadat.

This is a very delicate exercise full of historical memories. "Homeland" is what the Jews fought for—that is to say, their own independent "home" and sovereign state of Israel. And when Carter talks about the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people to participate in the "determination of their own future," he summons up other dreams and ghosts out of the past.

Carter knows very well that his use of the word "determination" recalls Woodrow Wilson's evangelical campaign for the "self-determination" of peoples. From the time of the Balfour Declaration to the days of President Truman, this was the moral principle on which the Jewish state was founded. It is precisely the principle that Sadat and the other Arab leaders have been using in support of the creation of a Palestinian "state," and also the principle that Begin rejects for the Palestinians.

"We are not beating around the bush," Begin has been quoted as saying. "To us, self-determination means a Palestinian state and we're not going to agree to any such mortal danger to Israel."

The Israelis are not going to agree to it because "self-determination" means exactly what it says—the right to determine the "self" of a sovereign state—to reject, as the Jews did, the notion that their population could be limited by the "absorptive capacity" of the land, and that Israel could therefore not be defeated in war but overwhelmed by the immigration and fertility of the Arab peoples.

So what to do? Carter, as I understand it, feels that there is a better chance now with Sadat and Begin to change the story and even the course of history in the Middle East than at any time since the creation of the Israeli state. And that there is even an opportunity with these two men, but not for long, to get away from the dominion of fear that has dominated relations between Jerusalem and Cairo for more than a generation.

Therefore, he is trying, above everything else, to keep the negotiations going, to lift the conflict out of the worst military assumptions of the past and find some phidosophic basis for cooperation in the future.

This involves Carter and also Sadat and Begin in all sorts of ambiguities and contradictions. All the players on this stage are now going against many things they have said in the past, but in the process, some important things are happening.

Mainly, the people of Israel and Egypt are demonstrating their longing for peace. They are not lost in the tangle over the meaning of words, but are seeing Begin and Sadat, much more than the politicians or the press, to keep going and find some better road to the future.

This may be the main justification for the public diplomacy, for the daily satellite television interviews out of Cairo and Jerusalem, and the seemingly off-the-cuff remarks by Carter. At

least they have brought the issue to the people of Israel and Egypt—who have the most to gain or suffer from the results of these extraordinary negotiations—and Carter is not unaware of this power of personal and public persuasion.

This could be a critical point at what may well be one of the epic stages in the history of the Middle East. History is not always determined by events, by the balance of power and trade. Sometimes, but not often, it is influenced by leaders who recognise that "everything is going to depend on fact about what we do over, and above the work of self-defense" . . . "and that there can be no international system until somebody finds a way of relieving pressure and begins the task of creating confidence."

This is what is going on now in these battles on the Middle East. There is confusion; there is ambiguity; there is contradiction. But there is also a vague feeling among these men, after all their round-table meetings, that they are not only trying to win the war in the Middle East, but are trying to hold together a civilized world.

### A CIA 'Asset'

## I've Got a Secret

By Daniel Schorr

**WASHINGTON.**—Whether the journalists who served the CIA should be numbered in the dozens or the hundreds, it has become clear, on how one reads the files. Groping through the thicket of CIA-media relations, the House Intelligence Committee has come up with a distinction between "contacts" (voluntary) and "assets" (paid). Not so, say veteran intelligence officers. An "asset" could be anyone enlisted, even unwillingly, to provide assistance, or sometimes merely claimed as an asset by a self-aggrandizing field officer.

Various episodes in my career must, in that case, have qualified me for an "asset" listing, and I offer these as a cautionary tale:

1. In the late 1950s I was one of the group of CBS foreign correspondents who would dine, during year-end visits home, with high CIA officials. My current amnesia about what was discussed may attest to their intelligence skills or to the quality and the quantity of the wine consumed.
2. Stationed in Moscow from 1955 through 1957, I met Americans on voluntary or assigned intelligence missions. For example, a visiting television executive took me to inspect a jamming transmitter, whose location he obviously knew. In May, 1957, I spent many late nights with CIA-financed American students who had been sent to the Moscow Youth Festival as an antidote to the predominantly leftist delegation.
3. Barred from the Soviet Union after being briefly arrested by the KGB, I was invited to lunch in 1958 in the office of CIA director Allen Dulles. Afterwards, without asking my consent, he led me into a room for what turned out to be a debriefing by agency specialists. I had some qualms, and I rejected some questions, but generally I cooperated. Shortly thereafter, as I learned on obtaining parts of my CIA file two decades later, some consideration was given to recruiting me into the CIA's ranks, although no offer was ever made.
4. In East European capitals, as a matter of practice, I sought out CIA officers in American embassies as generally more knowledgeable and objective than their diplomatic counterparts. Be-

fore leaving these countries I would share my observations—to check my findings and to maintain contacts, useful for the future.

5. In West Germany, an important terrain in the 1960s, the West Berlin station chief, at whose home I dined, was invaluable in casting the Communists and I discussed with him my impressions of visits to East Germany. In Bonn, Henry Kissinger, a station chief under very light cover, mixed easily with American correspondents at his sumptuous hilltop mansion. He seemed mainly to be trying to recruit us for discussions of music and for his wife's harpsichord recitals. Once I confronted him with the charge of the CIA as cover for a gigantic music operation.

6. With less overt CIA officers in West Germany I entered occasionally into operational cooperation. For example, I accepted the offer of a filmed interview, in an obscure country retreat with African students who had quit East European universities, bitter about Communism. It made an interesting story for CBS and undoubtedly an interesting propaganda point on American television for the CIA.

The CIA also agreed to cooperate in the making of a television documentary about Communist espionage penetration of West Germany. West German counterintelligence officials to whom I was referred provided me with vivid case studies. In a secret CIA installation near Frankfurt, I was able to film an interview with an East German espionage officer who had just defected; he recounted the running of spies in West Germany—one of them targeted at American Embassy secretaries. CBS gained a successful half-hour documentary; undoubtedly the CIA gained in its aim of jarring the West Germans from their complacency about espionage.

7. As late as 1975, working on a television program for children called "What's the CIA All About," I arranged with the agency to obtain U-2 spy plane equipment and photographs of missile sites in Cuba. I was aware that the CIA was anxious to have its prouder moments recalled. However, the gadgetry was perfect for television.

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Was I a CIA asset? Perhaps. Certainly the CIA was an asset in my work. Journalism—particularly television journalism—requires various kinds of active cooperation. As long as my sole purpose was getting a story and my employers were aware of what I was doing, I felt ethically secure.

Daniel Schorr, a former CBS news correspondent, is the author of "Clearing the Air," which discusses government security. This article was written for The New York Times.

## Why the U.S. Outrages Over Cubans in Africa?

By David B. Ottaway

**USAKA, Zambia.**—The Carter administration has recently signaled a marked shift in its policy of détente toward Cuba, making a major public issue out of the growing Cuban involvement throughout Africa and particularly in internal African military conflicts.

The real reasons behind the U.S. decision to harden its stand at this time toward Cuba over its African activities still remain unclear. But here in Africa, at least, it seems the administration is now professing much more vociferously than any African country or other than perhaps Somalia and Zaire.

This raises the question of why the United States is putting itself visibly so far out ahead of most African states and whether, in so doing, it does not risk alienating as many African capitals as it may be quietly pleasing.

### Special Links

Cuba, after all, has its own special historical links to the African continent, and it is simply aiding governments or a similar Marxist persuasion that have asked for Cuban help.

Elsewhere, it is acting to further, or uphold, principles enshrined in the Organisation of African Unity charter: the liberation of black people from oppressive white rule in southern Africa and the preservation of national unity in the case of Ethiopia and Angola.

Indeed, Cuba, with a population of fewer than 10 million, is probably now providing more doctors, medical personnel and technicians to Africa than is the United States, with a population of more than 200 million. And this is much appreciated in such countries as Tanzania, where the leaders are clamoring for more Cuban assistance.

Even on the issue of Cuban military assistance to Angola and Ethiopia, not many African governments are likely to join the United States publicly in pressing for the withdrawal of its troops.

The main reason for this is that every African leader wants to reserve the right to call upon outside assistance of his choosing to maintain himself in dire times. Long before Cuba, both France and Britain—the main former colonial masters of this continent—sent troops upon request to bolster threatened newly independent African states. The British to Tanzania and Uganda and the French to Gabon. Cuba is the setting no African precedent in this regard.

The Cubans, it would seem from the administration's outcry over the Cuban presence in Africa, are even more dangerous than the Russians, presumably because they are proving far more acceptable and thus effective in spreading the gospel of Marx and Lenin, not to mention anti-U.S. propaganda.

However, to many African countries, Cuba represents something quite different. It is a Third World country of many black-skinned people offering an alternative to the heavy-handed, and often all-too-demanding, superpowers pursuing global interests of their own.

### No Threat

Cuba has shown no interest in obtaining bases or port and air-port facilities on the continent, because it has no strategic need for them. A small nation of limited military outreach and manpower, it poses no threat to the all-too-vulnerable sovereignty of most African countries.

Indeed, in the two embattled African nations of Angola and Ethiopia, it is providing troops, advisers and other military assistance precisely to help preserve their national unity, in addition to the governments in power.

It should not be forgotten that no issue is more emotional and

### Letters

#### Treason Charge

Your report of Dec. 28 states that Edward Kuznetsov is serving his 15-year sentence "for his role in an unsuccessful hijack plot." In fact the charge against Kuznetsov was one of treason and there was no question of any attempt to "hijack" a plane in the air. All that Kuznetsov and his friends planned to do was to seize on the ground a plane without passengers or crew.

This distinction is not pedantic and it does these prisoners a grave disservice to link them in any way with the crime of hijacking, so rightly condemned by all the world.

Perhaps then part of the answer to improving its relations with Cuba lies with a new, more positive U.S. approach to dealing with the African Marxist countries. Cuba is helping.

**Barbara Oberman,** Chairman, Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewish Prisoners, London.

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Discontent, Agony of War Are Deep

**Even Zambia's Leader Says It Might 'Perish'**

By David Lamb

LUSAKA, Zambia.—These are bleak days in Zambia. In the words of the President himself, Zambia could perish, a victim of being born with blessings it could not exploit and pressures it could not deflate.

The people are discontented and the agony of front-line state in the guerrilla war against Rhodesia is deep.

Betti Mwale, a secretary, lines up at her butcher's before dawn to buy meat for the holidays. The shop's meager supply is gone by the time she reaches the counter two hours later. "Maybe tomorrow," she says.

As a cab driver, Peter Chin-kuli works longer hours than ever before and is getting poorer. "Every Jim and Jack knows the government spends too much time on Rhodesia and not enough on Zambia," he says. "So you see what happens: We're suffering more than the Rhodesians."

"What they should do is bring in the Americans or someone who can teach us to make the land produce. The land hasn't produced since the colonialists left. The Zambians just want to come into the cities, buy a coat and tie, and sit behind a desk all day reading their newspapers."

President Kenneth Kaunda is aware of talk that life was better before Zambia gained its independence from Britain in 1964 when he went before the party faithful a few months ago and bemoaned and angry.

"How can a Zambian really say that?" he demanded. Then, as he often does, he wept openly.

But the truth is that while neighboring Malawi transformed itself from a backwater existence into an agricultural success story in a decade and nearby Rhodesia developed into one of Africa's

**Obituaries****Billionaire John MacArthur, Shunned Trappings of Wealth**

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 6 (UPI).—Billionaire John MacArthur, 80, the insurance and real estate baron who lived in a modest apartment and conducted business from a coffee shop, died today of cancer.

Mr. MacArthur, who parlayed ownership of a \$2,500 small-order insurance firm into one of the largest fortunes in the United States, had refused to estimate his worth. Sources put it as high as \$5 billion, but "billionaire" was as close a description as he would accept.

Mr. MacArthur was praised when he ransomed the famed Delong ruby from the underworld in 1965. In 1972, he was cast as a heartless landlord when he tried to evict a once wealthy widow from her apartment for nonpayment of rent.

He never cluttered his life with the usual accoutrements of fortune. He had no limousine, no mansion, few hangers-on and not even a secretary.

In his later years, he spent most of his time in the coffee shop of his Colomades Hotel, where he lived in a modest two-bedroom apartment.

He spurned the social life of many Palm Beach, where he said people "have a party every night somewhere... They're yakking-yakking about nothing, boring the hell out of each other, I'm sure. They certainly bore the hell out of me."

Dressed more like a handyman than a millionaire, Mr. MacArthur—holding an ever present cup of coffee and smoking a cigarette—would greet hotel guests, good-naturedly criticize employees and stay in touch by telephone with assistants who ran his empire.

**E. German Dissident Receives Jail Term**

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—An East German court in Potsdam today sentenced dissident Rolf Mainz, a former army officer and Communist party member, to five years in jail for activities hostile to the Communist state, a West Berlin organization said.

Mr. Mainz, 41, received a 4 1/2-year jail term last April on a similar conviction. Five days before his arrest in October, 1976, he had published an article in a West German magazine in which he accused East German authorities of barring persons from jobs for not following the party line.

**U.S. Due to UN**

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 6 (AP).—The United States' UN dues topped \$100 million a year for the first time in the United Nations' 33-year history. The U.S. bill was \$121,942,800.

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most prosperous countries, Zambia has slid steadily backward despite great mineral wealth, fertile farm land and a moderate, benign government.

Foreign reserves are all but exhausted and the people must endure shortages in everything from toilet paper to tea. And with copper prices at their lowest levels in 20 years, the two state-owned mines, Roan and Nchanga, are selling copper below production costs.

Zambia's only supplier of vehicle tires, Dunlop, Zambia, Ltd., closed down indefinitely last month even though the country was facing an acute shortage of tires. The reason: a shortage of raw materials and the company's inability to get the government to release \$6 million in foreign exchange to purchase them.

The largest rental car dealer in Lusaka has half its fleet disabled because spare parts are unobtainable. Secondary school students are being fed only maize porridge and beans. The health minister warned in July that his ministry "has literally exhausted all its operational funds, resulting in shortage of essentials like food for patients" in hospitals.

The problems, Mr. Kaunda said earlier this month, had "weighed down the life of this very young nation almost to the breaking point... If we don't take action, we will perish; we will collapse as a nation."

What went wrong with Zambia? Why did a country that had at least as much potential as—and perhaps more than—its neighbors so much worse?

There are many reasons. First, Zambia is paying the price of having been born with a copper spoon in its mouth. The luxury of high copper prices in the early 1970s lulled Zambia into doing no more than talk about diversification.

Railroad Link

Mr. Kaunda closed his border to Rhodesia in 1973, thus ending use of the railroad over which half of Zambia's copper and two-thirds of its imports once traveled. As a result, Zambia has paid more than \$200 million in additional duties and transportation fees and Zambian goods are backlogged in the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Estimates on Zambia's defense budget range up to 30 per cent of total expenditures. By allowing anti-Rhodesian guerrillas to operate camps and take sanctuary in Zambia, the country has suffered retaliatory raids and found its energies consumed by foreign rather than domestic considerations. "A state of war" declared last May by Mr. Kaunda still exists with Rhodesia.

In preparing his people for stringent economy measures announced in a 1976 interview, "But I don't, if I wanted to build a mansion," Mr. Kaunda said this month that Zambia's two greatest problems—depressed copper prices and its preoccupation with Rhodesia

"What it boils down to," said a Western businessman, "is that Kaunda is going to have to learn he can't survive on ideology and bromides forever."



Kenneth Kaunda

© Los Angeles Times.

desire—may be ameliorated within the next 12 months.

The pregnant Zimbabwe's (Rhodesia's) delivery of her long overdue baby by normal birth or by cesarean operation is imminent," he said.

Of the likelihood that copper prices will experience a modest increase next year, he said:

"Clear daylight may not have broken out yet for all to see but the night is certainly melting away and Zambia is only sailing through the small hours before the full dawn of the new economic morning opens upon her."

Honduras aside, a tough road still lies ahead for the emotional and idealistic Mr. Kaunda. He has lost popularity at home and he faces an election challenge next year, even though the electoral process is heavily weighted in his favor.

His landlocked, front-line state

is the five countries that are most active in the anti-Rhodesian guerrilla movement are called

borderlands on the trouble spots of southern Africa: Rhodesia, Namibia (South-West Africa), Angola and, to a lesser degree, Zaire.

Corruption scandals in high places have distilled public distrust in the government; inflation is running at nearly 25 per cent and Mr. Kaunda's political philosophy of humanism—by which he means the end of man's exploitation of man—has been only a nice-sounding word to most Zambians.

"What it boils down to," said a Western businessman, "is that Kaunda is going to have to learn he can't survive on ideology and bromides forever."

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Among the officials opposing military-related technology sales to China are several key analysts in the CIA, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and several State Department specialists on the Soviet Union, including Marshall Shulman, co-chairman of an inter-agency committee to coordinate policies toward the Soviet Union.

Knowledgeable sources said that

**News Analysis****U.S. Debating Sale of Military-Related Technology to China**

By Bernard Weisraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A major policy dispute has developed within the Carter administration over the issue of selling military related technology to China.

The issue—which has pitted various officials in the Pentagon, the State Department, the White House and the CIA against one another— involves the potential sale of defense-related equipment and technology to China, and the impact of such a policy on relations with the Soviet Union.

Supporters of the sale of military-related—or so-called "gray area"

—technology to China include Dr. Frank Press, who is President Carter's science adviser; Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia and Pacific affairs; Michael Okonski, a China specialist at the National Security Council, as well as several key academic specialists involved in China. These include Doak Barnett, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Michael Pillsbury, a staff member of the Rand Corporation, and John Cohen, director of East Asian legal studies, and associate dean of Harvard Law School.

At present, the Commerce Department, with the assistance of the Pentagon, exercises control over the export of nonweapons technology through commodity control lists that have been periodically updated since World War II.

But many decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, which has led to disputes between groups seeking to expand trade and those concerned about military impact, as well as groups with specific interest in policy involving nations such as China and the Soviet Union.

The current review is the first

governmental effort in nearly two

decades to deal with the basic

question of how the United States

can address the issue of supplying technology and skills overseas without adding to the military strength of the Soviet Union.

One argument against supplying military technology to China is concern about a possible reprocurement between China and the Soviet Union, and the potential gain for Moscow if China has absorbed technology from the United States.

Although China has not di-

rectly asked the United States

for defense technology, sources

say that the Chinese have sub-

sequently expressed a desire for some form

of technological assistance from

the United States. The expre-

sion is found in newspaper and

magazine commentaries, and vari-

ous invitations in recent years

to U.S. defense officials and mil-

itary specialists.

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## PARIS

## Looking at the Age of Rubens Through Work of 70 Artists

By Michael Gibson

**PARIS.** Jan. 6 (IHT)—"The Age of Rubens" at the Grand Palais (until March 13) reveals, in 265 lively items, the resources of the French public collections. They are considerable and varied, and the present show does not exhaust them by any means.

Seventy artists are represented, of varied interest or charm, among them the heirs, not very great, but delightful all the same, of the great, elder Brueghel, the genre painting of familiar scenes—a tavern in a barn, cheap, cozy and alive—by Teniers, a winter scene on the canals of Flanders by Leyens, an irresistible "Shipwreck off the Scandinavian Coast" by Bonaventura Peeters, and some excellent Jan Brueghels, including a "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalene as a Gardener" based on a traditional misreading of the Gospel text ("she, thinking he was the gardener . . .").

But the focus of the show is Rubens himself (1577-1640), whose seemingly inexhaustible genius picked up the theatrical heritage of Italian art and spread its flamboyance through all of Roman Catholic Europe. As a man, he was intelligent, sociable and kind, at ease in all circumstances and in several languages. As for his art, with its qualities and faults, it left a numerous descendants down to the present day.

## Southern Strain

The spirit he illustrates is that of the Counter-Reformation, its panache and its intellectual and political power. In a sense, though he was Flemish, Rubens picked up and enlarged the Southern strain, its extroversion and melodrama in everyday life whose ultimate expression would appear in grand opera. In addition, he lived in a century addicted to the worst in rhetoric—a taste which his paintings reflect and which, to a modern heart and mind, is as foreign and tedious as the theatrical bombast that Shakespeare and Molière, whose years overlap his own, both berated and that survived into the talkies.

Whether one agrees with him or not, Rubens placed his sincerity in this external, artificial language. His philosophical light comes from a common sun of convention and it reveals an immense theatrical spectacle of substances—skin, hair, fur, silk and satin, color, volume and light, paraphernalia, mimicry and attire.

This is the language of the

Rubens's  
"Judas  
Macabeus  
Praying for  
the Dead,"  
which is on  
view at  
the Grand  
Palais in Paris.

ed fullness of vulgarity, the rau-  
cous hyperbole and beery breath is,  
in fact, the rotting corpse of  
erotic ease.

But we can no more reject

Rubens than we can an amiable,

nonsense, but there is still this glow and seduction, the way he creates space for his own personal use, the way he moves without inhibition in his soul nor any constraint of gravity in the body.

## THE ART MARKET

## New Trends Appear As Crisis Fades Away

By Souren Melikian

**PARIS.** Jan. 6 (IHT)—The end-of-term figures just released by the two leading London auction houses reveal some new trends compared with 1976. The market as a whole is going up while intensified competition between the Big Two has led to a dramatic shift of emphasis toward the U.S. market.

The increase in worldwide totals for both auction houses from September through December is spectacular. For the Sotheby Parke-Bernet group, which became a public company last year, it rose to \$29.56 million compared with \$28.37 million in September-December, 1976. For Christie's the jump was from \$21 million in 1976 to \$23.37 million last year, an increase of 38.5 per cent. Taking inflation into account, this still leaves a progression of at least 20 per cent in real money. The market has unquestionably overcome the crisis, which began in 1974 and ended gradually last year, even though it had not reverted to the days of reckless buying.

But the recovery is hardly

## Top Collections

The U.S. increase is even more significant than the net figures suggest. New York sales are almost exclusively devoted to important collections or works of art. Unlike London, they seldom consist of minor pieces sent in by small collectors or dealers. In other words, New York now tends to draw major collections on a large scale.

Simultaneously, London continues to attract important works of art from all over Europe. According to Christie's report, the \$16,304,000 worth of pictures and works of art it auctioned in London during the autumn 40 per cent was sent for sale by foreign collectors. Once again, this figure does not fully reflect the importance of the drain, for that figure includes unimportant pieces as well as major ones, whereas foreign sellers prefer to put up minor pieces for sale in London because of the cost of transportation, insurance, advertising, etc. Nearly a third of the old masters that brought \$1,589,200 at a Dec. 2 sale including the \$220,000 Lorenzo Lotto "Madonna and Child" came from abroad.

Unlike Sotheby's, Christie's has published a comparative breakdown for the two terms of October-December, last year and in 1976. It makes clear that the improvement of the market is due to a spectacular increase of transactions concerning the blue chips of the market. Old masters, from abroad.

These figures suggest that at least part of the buying is by those who are looking for a hedge against inflation but are cautious about the way in which they invest their money. They naturally prefer well-explored areas in which works are not too often exposed to changes of opinion from experts—changes that may dramatically affect the value of the item. They also want categories which appeal to large numbers of potential buyers thus making a prompt resale easier.

Neither Middle Eastern, antiquities nor Islamic art meet these combined requirements.

The contrast with Western medieval art is complete. Although there are few collectors and even few institutions actually competing for it, it has never been so much in demand since World War II. This well-researched field inspires considerable confidence, a mood re-

flected recently when a small ivory plaque from a 5th-century Gospel binding brought £255,000 at Sotheby's, a world record for a medieval work of art.

The new season will almost certainly confirm the trends that have been outlined. With inflation continuing, buying will be heavy in blue chips, but blue chips only. The other wares will have to await better days.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Die Große Tiere" by Reinhard Keiser, Hamburg's leading composer of the baroque period, will be given concert performances Jan. 14 and 23 as part of the Hamburg State Opera's 300th anniversary celebrations. The work, which had its world premiere in Hamburg in 1717, will be conducted by Jürgen Jürgens, with the Camerata Academica and the Monteverdi Chorus of Hamburg, and a cast headed by Payne Robinson, Gabriel Fuchs, Frieder Sticker, Peter Hause, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Brend Elliot and Helga Kruse. Other events of the jubilee month have included a special performance of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" on Jan. 2 (the anniversary proper of the opening of the first permanent opera house in Hamburg) and concert performances of Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux" with Montserrat Caballé and conducted by Julius Rudel.

The rest of the month includes guest appearances by the Deutsche Oper Berlin, the Vienna State Opera, the Bavarian State Opera, the Dresden State Opera and the Zurich Opera, and concerts by the Vienna Philharmonic under Karl Böhm and the Bayreuth State Orchestra under Wolfgang Sawallisch. The anniversary also is being marked by an exhibition in the Hamburg Historical Museum and the appearance of a richly illustrated 161-page book on Hamburg operatic history, published by the State Opera, the museum and the Vereins- und Westbank (30 mezzos).

Venice's "Aida" will be produced at the Marseilles Opera for the first time Jan. 13, with José Van Dam in the title role and conducted by Michelangelo Vetrini. António Salvo will stage the work, with sets by Ermóle Soriano, and others in the cast include Radmila Belchevska as Odabella, Veriano Luchetti as Foresto and Antonio Salvadori as Hale. Later performances will be Jan. 15, 16 and 21. "Falstaff," the same composer's final work, will be given Jan. 13, 15, 16 and 22 at the Grand Théâtre in Bordeaux, with a cast headed by Gabriel Bacquier, Iva Ligabue, Fedor Chubier and Robert Massard. Maurizio Arena conducts with Jacques Doucet and Pierre Castex as stage director and designer, respectively.

Paul Joyce, National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.2, to Feb. 13.

Paul Joyce combines the successful careers of theater and documentary film director and professional photographer. This show of 40 portrait photographs, entitled "Edens," understandably emphasizes the theatrical aspects of the sitters, who include the poet Robert Graves, the philosopher Bernard Leach, artists Graham Sutherland and Henry Moore, comic Spike Milligan and author Dennis Wheatley.

Say When . . . , Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, Exhibition Road, London S.W.7, to Feb. 12.

An exhibition-game arranged by the Crafts Advisory Committee in conjunction with the museum examines the social history of pouring vessels—jugs, pitchers, tea and coffee pots, bowls, wine fountains, cider jugs, bottles and so on. Focusing on British vessels, pre-Roman to the present, "Say When . . . and What and How and Why" is a fascinating survey of human quirks and quiddities.

Smoking Pipes of the North American Indian, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, London W.1, to Sept. 3.

MICHAEL THOMAS



"The Madonna and Child With a Donor and His Wife," which sold at Christie's Dec. 2 for £220,000. The painting was brought from abroad for the London sale.

including English painting, have soared from \$2,416,000 to \$4,083,000, impressionists and 20th-century masters from \$1.25 million to \$2,667,000. Drawings and watercolors have almost doubled—\$289,000 to \$544,000—and furniture and works of art (this meaning traditional Western objets d'art such as vases and bronzes) have made a leap from £1,285,000 to £2,565,000. Rare books almost doubled and silver is up by 50 per cent. Chinese art has almost trebled, largely reflecting the booming market in Japan.

The great losers are antiquities—Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Iran, etc.—and ethnographics, which fell from \$226,000 to \$223,000, and Islamic and Tibetan works of art, dropping from \$268,000 to \$264,000.

These figures suggest that at least part of the buying is by those who are looking for a hedge against inflation but are cautious about the way in which they invest their money. They naturally prefer well-explored areas in which works are not too often exposed to changes of opinion from experts—changes that may dramatically affect the value of the item. They also want categories which appeal to large numbers of potential buyers thus making a prompt resale easier.

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**Dollar Drops As Fed Gives Little Support****Fall Occurs After Banks Leave Market**

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The New York Federal Reserve Bank gave the dollar less active support today than the foreign exchange market had been led to expect and the U.S. fund reacted by falling sharply in late trading against most major currencies.

During most of the European day, the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank intervened to support the U.S. currency, dealers said. The Bundesbank, for instance, bought \$17 million at the Frankfurt fixing.

Late in the day, European central banks withdrew from the market but an anticipated entry by the Fed did not materialize. Dealers said that without support the dollar could not stand its ground, particularly against the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

"After the U.S. announcement Wednesday there was some initial panic buying of dollars. But there hasn't been a subsequent follow-through," one dealer said. Apparently, there were fewer short dollar positions than had been thought and the so-called "bear squeeze" turned out to be more of a bug. The Fed's actions look like permitting a smoother depreciation of the dollar, but not stopping it, the trader said.

Next week, some dealers are expecting the oil-exporting nations to return to the market as large sellers of dollars. This could put the Fed's more active approach to the test, these dealers said.

Brussels, President Carter emphasized to top European community officials today the underlying strength and resilience of the U.S. economy in countering European concern over the dollar's weakness. EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins said Mr. Carter did not attempt to predict the future course of the dollar. EEC officials stressed the need for immediate action regarding the situation of the dollar.

Dealers said there was little in the remarks to give the U.S. currency a lift. Even a quarter-point increase in Citibank's prime rate to 8 per cent did not provide the dollar with its usual boost.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar fell to 2.1255 marks by the end of trading after reaching 2.1400 marks at the Frankfurt fixing. It was down 2.65 pfennigues on the day.

The U.S. unit lost 3.88 centimes against the Swiss franc at 2.0050 francs. Against the French franc, the dollar dropped to 10.950 francs, down 5.33 centimes from late yesterday.

Sterling was said to be in strong demand from Swiss and U.S. interests despite the half-point cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 8.5 per cent. The pound rose to \$1.9255, up 4.65 cents.

Against the yen, the U.S. fund lost 1 yen at 240.15 yen.

Meanwhile, the price of gold staged a partial recovery following its sharp decline yesterday in London. Bullion closed at \$169.875, up \$3.75 an ounce. The renewed weakness of the dollar was partly responsible for the rise, bullion dealers said.

**Survey in France Shows 50% Think Barre Plan Fails**

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—A private nationwide survey among French corporate executives has found that 50 per cent of those interviewed believe that the economic plan of Prime Minister Raymond Barre and his government is a failure, while 39 per cent see it as a success.

While 58 per cent said the government's action on restoring foreign trade was positive, a majority felt that it had not been successful in employment (55 per cent), prices (54 per cent), growth (38 per cent) and corporate profit margins (79 per cent).

Only 29 per cent said their company's financial position had improved in 1977, while 40 per cent said it had deteriorated. Some 53 per cent reported lower-than-normal book orders and 50 per cent said they had not hired permanent workers since Sept. 1, 1977.

The survey, undertaken among 2,000 corporate executives, shows that 60 per cent of those interviewed do not expect a victory of the Socialist-Communist coalition next March, compared with 26 per cent last September prior to the rift within the left-wing parties.

**Belgian Car Registrations**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—December registration of new automobiles in Belgium fell 20.5 per cent from November and 14 per cent from a year earlier, while in the whole of 1977 new car registrations were up 2.4 per cent from 1976. Figures of Belgian, the Belgian automobile industry federation, showed.



Charles Klotz



Ken Green

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

First National Bank of Boston has announced the appointment of Charles Klotz as vice-president responsible for the corporate banking division in Britain. He succeeds Charles Gifford, who is returning to the bank's headquarters in Boston. Prior to assuming his current position, Mr. Klotz was a vice-president in the special industries division of FNBB.

Ken Green has been appointed Director responsible for the loan syndication department at Bank America International Ltd. He replaces Jim Rawlings, who has been appointed group vice-president of the financial services group at Bank of America NT & SA in New York.

Paul Mirabito has been elected president and chairman of the board of Burroughs Corp. He was formerly general manager of the company, Mr. Mirabito suc-

ceeded by Stephenie Mathews, who was formerly marketing director of the French subsidiary. Nine Celage has been appointed director of product development for the company. He was formerly director of field engineering-Europe.

**U.S. and Japan Said Ready To Sign Trade Dispute Pact**

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP)—U.S. and Japanese negotiators are putting the finishing touches to a joint statement that will announce settlement of the trade dispute between the two countries. Japan's minister for external economic affairs said today.

Nobuhiko Ushiba, said wording of the statement will be completed after talks with U.S. trade negotiators Alan Wolff and Robert Strauss. Mr. Wolff is scheduled to arrive here Sunday and Mr. Strauss is coming next week.

Mr. Ushiba told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that Premier Takeo Fukuda instructed him to make sure the dispute is settled in his talks with the U.S. negotiators. He said the statement announcing the settlement will be released next week.

Meanwhile, Sen. Clifford Hansen, R-Wyo., told a news conference that Japanese officials have taken the position that a reduction of the trade deficit will take place eventually.

"We have our constituents, too, and they are going to push us and we are going to clamp down, I think, on the export of Japanese products," he said.

In a joint statement, Sen. Hansen and Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., said they believe "Congress will not be able to resist pressures for the implementation of trade restrictions unless the Japanese response results in a change of the present unacceptable situation."

It was recently reported that 50 per cent of all Americans believe American jobs must be protected by raising import barriers," they said. "Therefore, the necessity of dramatically increasing Japanese import quotas and reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers is urgent and obvious."

Export Credit

In another development, the government said Japan's export letter of credit in December totaled \$5.310 billion, up 12.8 per cent from \$4.675 billion in December, 1976, and up 10.8 per cent from \$4.792 billion in the previous month.

The annual growth rate in export letters of credit in the prior month was 21.8 per cent compared with a 21.4-per-cent rise in October and a 22-per-cent increase in September.

Seasonally adjusted export letters of credit in the month, however, fell by 2.5 per cent from the prior month to \$4.874 billion. Adjusted export letters of credit in November was \$4.997 billion, the Finance Ministry and the central bank said.

The export letters of credit figure is read as an indicator of the trend of exports over the coming few months.

Export letters of credit opened with the United States in December totaled \$2.028 billion before seasonal adjustment, up 26.1 per cent from a year ago.

Letters of credit to European countries totaled \$557 million, down 3.7 per cent from a year earlier.

Central bank officials said the small year-to-year rise in export letters of credit in December is indicating that Japan's booming exports have finally begun to slow down.

**Bank of U.K. Cuts Minimum Lending Rate****Commercial Banks Also Take Action**

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England announced today that it is cutting its minimum lending rate to 8.5 per cent from 7 per cent and commercial banks quickly followed with reductions in their lending charges.

The cut in British interest charges came at the same time as U.S. money costs rose. New York's Citibank lifted its prime lending rate to 8 per cent from 7.5 per cent and some other banks followed suit.

There was speculation that the Bank of England would allow a further decline in the MLR next week, partly to discourage speculative funds on the foreign exchange market from moving into sterling.

Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds all announced they were cutting their base lending rates to 6.5 per cent, effective Monday. The Barclays and National Westminster base rates had been at 7.5 per cent and that for Lloyds 7 per cent.

The base rate is used for calculating loan charges with blue-chip industrial borrowers normally paying 1 point above the base rate for their loans. Midland Bank, the fourth of Britain's major clearing banks, kept its base lending rate unchanged at 6.75 per cent.

Jeffrey Benson, National Westminster group chief executive, said: "Today's reduction in the minimum lending rate confirms the downward trend seen recently in money-market rates and this is reflected in our decision to reduce base rates."

National Westminster, along with Barclays and Lloyds, also lowered the amount of interest paid on savings and deposit accounts to 3 per cent. Lloyd's had been paying 3.5 per cent interest on these accounts. National Westminster 4 per cent and Barclays 4.5 per cent.

The lower interest rates are expected to lead to a reduction in mortgage charges. Next week the Building Societies Association, whose members are the major source of mortgage funds in Britain, are expected to lower the interest charges on mortgages which is presently 3.5 per cent.

With its \$400-million increase for the Dec. 28 week, the basic money supply averaged an estimated \$335.7 billion, seasonally adjusted. This increase was perhaps slightly lower than several money-market economists had expected and it produced no reaction in the credit markets.

For the two months ended Dec. 28, M-1 showed a growth rate of 31 per cent, a rate within the range of 1 per cent to 7 per cent that the Federal Reserve set in November. Over the latest 62-week period, M-1 showed a growth rate this week of 7.3 per cent, unchanged from its annual growth rate last week.

The somewhat broader money supply, called M-2, increased \$1.4 billion to an estimated seasonally adjusted \$807.1 billion in the Dec.

An additional 22 shareholders including Mr. Vesco's former personal pilot, Al Eisenhauer, completed formal filings as candidates for election to the ICC board at a special meeting scheduled for April 25. That brings the total number of candidates for the 10 seats to 54.

Mr. Vesco is currently a fugitive in Costa Rica from several federal indictments. His associates and people "of questionable integrity" are not eligible for election to the ICC board.

Mr. Vesco could not be reached for comment, but Howard Bloch, treasurer and a director of United Industrial and a nominee for International Controls' board, estimated that United Industrial and the Fehr nominees own 7,000 to 8,000 shares of ICC. He said the stock was purchased in November and December and that some additional shares would be bought.

Mr. Bloch said he could not disclose what the Fehr group intends to do if it wins the election. "I don't think we can talk about

**Swiss Price Index**

BERN, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Switzerland's wholesale price index in December fell 0.4 per cent to 145.50 (base 1963) and was 1.6 per cent down on the level of December, 1976, the government reported.

Seasonally adjusted export letters of credit in the month, however, fell by 2.5 per cent from the prior month to \$4.874 billion.

Adjusted export letters of credit in November was \$4.997 billion, the Finance Ministry and the central bank said.

The export letters of credit figure is read as an indicator of the trend of exports over the coming few months.

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Central bank officials said the small year-to-year rise in export letters of credit in December is indicating that Japan's booming exports have finally begun to slow down.

**U.S. Electronic Imports Rise 13.4% to a Record**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—U.S. imports of television receivers, radios and other electronic products from Japan and other countries totaled a record \$2.84 billion in the first nine months of 1977, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

In dollar terms, imports in the first three quarters of last year were up 13.4 per cent from a like period in 1976.

While Japan continued to rank as the major supplier of color TV sets to the U.S. market in the nine months ending Sept. 30 last year, the U.S. agency noted that such imports tapered off during 1977, particularly after Japan and the United States reached an "orderly-marketing" agreement to limit Japan's shipments.

There were offsetting gains in color TV set imports from Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, which are not affected by the U.S.-Japanese agreement, the Commerce Department noted.

From all foreign suppliers, imports of color TV sets totaled 1.971.000 "complete" units in the nine months ending last Sept. 30. Most of these had picture tubes of 19 inches or more in size, thus ranking as larger-sized sets.

All imports of color sets were 14.4 per cent more than in the same months of 1976, the U.S. agency said.

The Japanese have just about an enviable position in one fast-growing segment of the U.S. market for consumer-type electronic products—video tape recorders and players, known as VTRs, the Commerce Department reported.

U.S. imports of these units, almost exclusively from Japan, totaled about 199,000 units in the January-September months of last year. Because they are relatively expensive, these imports were valued at nearly \$69 million.

"At present," the Commerce Department said, "consumer-type VTRs are not manufactured in the United States."

Imports of tape recorders and various types of radios for use in homes, automobiles and elsewhere also increased in the first three quarters of 1977.

The tape recorder imports were valued at nearly \$785 million, up, up about 26.8 per cent from the January-September months of 1976.

For all types of electronic product imports, Japan's shipments in the January-September period last year totaled nearly \$1.82 billion, or 63.9 per cent of all imports.

**Stock Prices Plummet As Dollar Renews Fall**

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered heavy losses over a wide area today as the dollar declined and interest rates rose.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.43 points to 793.43. It was off 12.01 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,270 issues fell in price while only about 240 advanced. Volume totaled 26.15 million shares compared with 23.57 million yesterday.

Brokers reported that concentrated selling came from abroad. They added that investors both abroad and in the United States were apprehensive that the U.S. intervention would not be effective and that the basic problems of the dollar remained unsolved, including a huge U.S. trade deficit.

Analysts said selling Friday also resulted from a rise in the U.S. Bank prime rate. Citibank of New York announced that it was raising its prime to 8 per cent from the prevailing 7.34 per cent.

The regulations adopted quietly over the Christmas holidays were designed to bring the SEC's financial reporting requirements into conformity with reporting requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

The standard's board, the private sector's authority on accounting rules, now requires companies to disclose financial information in the audited financial statements contained in the back of annual reports. Segment information covers such things as export sales, sales in different geographic areas, sales by major industry segments, and sales to major customers. The full impact of the board's rule, which took effect for calendar year 1977, will not be seen until companies begin distributing their 1977 annual reports later this month.

The SEC regulation requires disclosure of similar types of segment information in the narrative discussions of business operations contained in the front of annual reports. The regulation, which is effective for financial years beginning after March 15, is prospective rather than retroactive and provides for a transition period.

Neither the SEC rule nor the standards board rule requires companies to disclose segment information in quarterly reports.

The SEC rule may not have a large impact, since many companies have routinely been providing segment information on a voluntary basis. At a meeting of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants held yesterday, three-fourths of the audience indicated that it was already furnishing such information and that the new rule would not require a change in disclosure practices.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Del Monte

Second Quarter 1977 1976

Revenue ..... 302.70 338.00

Profits ..... 10.70 14.80

Per share ..... 0.88 1.21

Share dil. ..... 0.84 1.16

St. Regis

Fourth Quarter 1977 1976

Revenue ..... 422.80 330.80

Profits ..... 34.10 27.10

Per share ..... 1.55 1.22

Share dil. .....

## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

12 Month - Stock									
Night	Low	Div In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Dual	Class
37%	31% ACF	2.60	9	32	314	32	304	14	
73%	15% AMF	1.24	7.3	0	197	154	184	124	
12%	17% AMH	0.80	4.5	0	164	124	154	104	
10%	14% ARA	1.45	9.9	0	232	154	187	144	
23%	17% ASTO	.60	3.7	41	22	214	214	214	
12%	18% AT&T	1.20	4.5	5	44	84	87	86	
57%	18% AT&T	1.20	2.5	20	32	124	124	124	
12%	18% AT&T	1.20	2.5	20	32	124	124	124	
11%	16% AtmOp	.04	1.6	6	14	36	38	36	
12%	11% AtmMi	1.15e	6.0	51	124	124	124	124	
15%	7% AtmMi	2.06	4.2	7	17	45	45	45	
20%	11% AtmMi	1.60	5.7	5	54	35	35	33	
21%	11% Ahmns	0.85	4.5	0	164	124	154	104	
3%	7% Ahlern	1.72	5.7	0	164	124	154	104	
15%	21% AlhCn	.40	1.4	0	164	124	154	104	
16%	19% AlhCn	.70	4.5	13	31	154	154	154	
38%	15% Alrcs	1.35	3.9	8	84	32	44	24	
19%	11% Alrgn	2.00	6.0	29	124	124	124	124	
10%	11% Alrgn	1.94	4.3	93	250	102	102	102	
95%	77% Alrgn	1.65	9.2	0	164	124	154	104	
22%	12% Alrgn	1.65	4.5	51	124	124	124	124	
27%	14% Alrgn	2.04	6.4	12	76	176	176	176	
30%	19% Alrgn	1.80	2.9	0	164	124	154	104	
21%	11% Alrgn	2.01	4.5	51	124	124	124	124	
8%	5% Alrdr	4.63	8	72	24	64	64	64	
15%	11% Alrgn	1.80	4.5	51	124	124	124	124	
21%	15% Alrgn	0.80	4.0	0	164	124	154	104	
42%	15% Alrgn	1.20	5.5	6	354	154	154	144	
22%	15% Alrgn	2.19	11	0	204	204	204	204	
27%	14% Alrgn	1.72	8.2	8	119	144	144	144	
29%	14% Alrgn	1.72	8.2	8	119	144	144	144	
51%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
15%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
24%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
14%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
21%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
27%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
31%	14% Alrgn	2.49	8	74	274	344	344	344	
11%	12% Alrgn	2.00	5.5	44	259	259	259	259	
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27%	14% Alrgn	2.00	5.5	44	259	259	259	259	
31%	14% Alrgn	2.00	5.5	44</td					







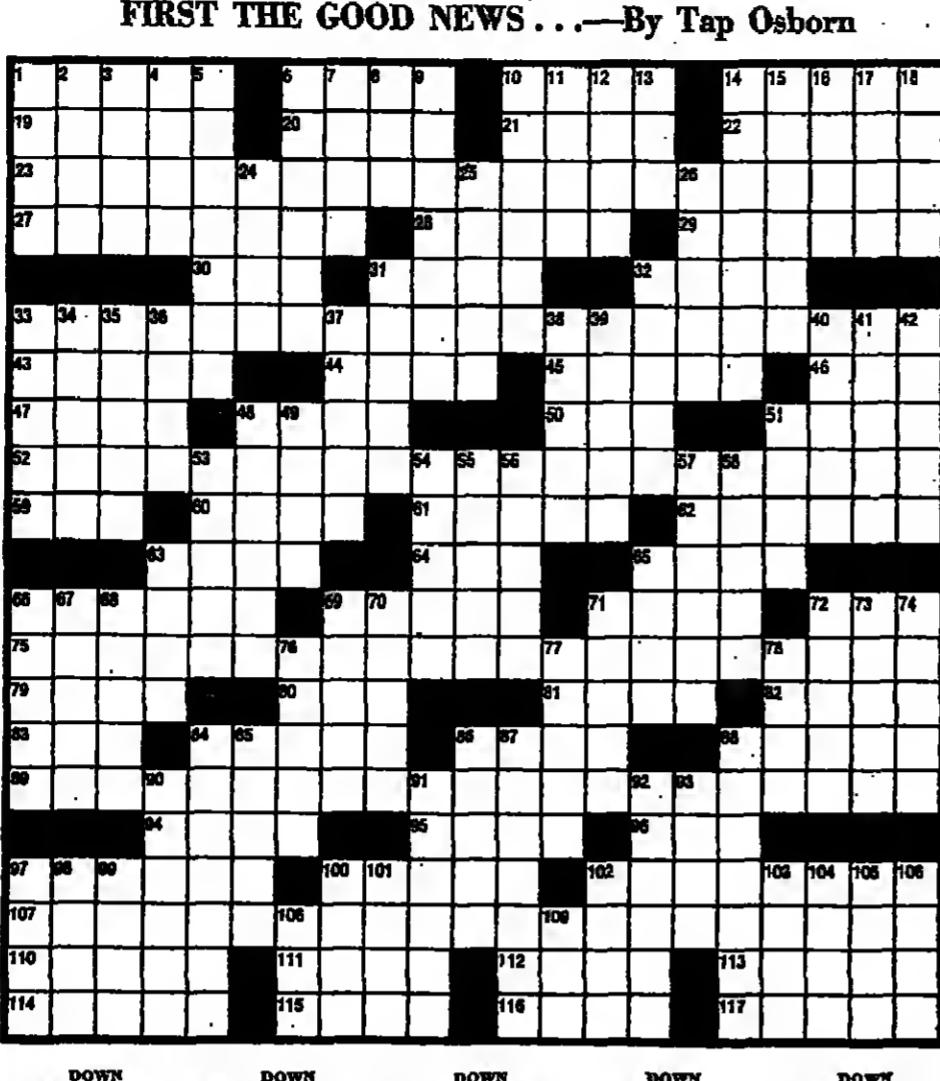
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ACROSS	
1	Colonel Lew's
6	Moscow Judge
10	Garr
14	Daybeds
19	Our car
20	air or
22	Well-informed
23	Jabber's
24	large
25	one million
26	FORECAST,
27	with 25 Acres
28	Spiral flight
29	Sort of pert
30	Starred
31	Spanking
32	Exceeded the
33	Sprays
34	Infiltration
35	"...for All
36	Concessions
37	See 25 Across
38	Avalon
41	Practices
42	Raisins
43	Wife
47	Catfish
48	Letters
49	Stuff with
50	bulle and Ircle
51	Playbill
52	heading
53	FORECAST,
54	with 25 Acres
55	Rock
56	Short shorts
57	Fall of regret
58	Habituized
59	Comprehend
60	Coast
61	Condenser
62	Initials
63	DOWN
1	Luggage
2	Humidger
3	Shuttle is
4	Fairy queen
5	and nemesis
6	Appease
7	Followed
8	exactly
9	Trainer et
10	Tan
11	Naïve
12	as a fiddle
13	DOWN
14	Post-blizzard
15	tool
16	Top-rated
17	Entertainment
18	Spiral ornament
19	Border
20	Bodies of
21	Overset
22	Nice
23	Clear
24	Overcast
25	Paris
26	Pugue
27	Home
28	Sofia
29	STOCKHOLM
30	Stockholm
31	Overcast
32	Cloudy
33	Reserve
34	Denkey
35	Foot
36	Mandatian
37	Organic part
38	of soil
39	DOWN
40	Plaster hacking
41	Reaper
42	rate
43	Debtney epus
44	Rowing-alley
45	million
46	Asian craft
47	society
48	Operatic songs
49	"Paganini"
50	Denkey
51	Foot
52	Mandatian
53	Organic part
54	of soil
55	DOWN
56	the long
57	Barber G.B.S.
58	Down down: Ver.
59	Levial
60	in, Rome
61	Described
62	Seaver's
63	deceives
64	Greek
65	"Ines"
66	"...,"
67	Reserve
68	Cathay citizens
69	"Inch"
70	Salptier
71	Jungle cub
72	DOWN
73	Two el Henry
74	VIII's wives
75	Barber's
76	camera
77	Overcast
78	Kind of dancer
79	Thiamaturgy
80	Barbecues
81	Edith
82	EDITION
83	break
84	Symbol
85	Waste away
86	Ocean shelf
87	quink
88	Scandin.
89	Excited god
90	of creation
91	Billed sitk
92	Site of
93	Alexander Calli
94	Hor, e.g.,
95	OBiLien
96	Party purveyer
97	Teller in
98	Channel
99	Down
100	Keys
101	Expensive
102	Barclain
103	Gear Prefix
104	Chatterley
105	106
106	107
107	108
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110	111
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114	115
115	116
116	117

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS...—By Tap Osborn

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA



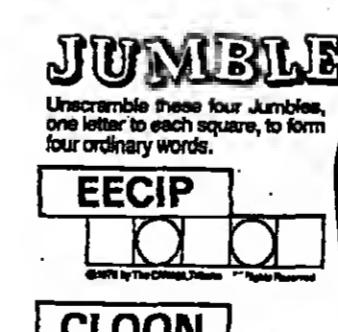
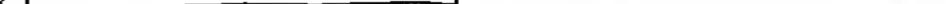
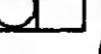
## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE	
1	COLONIAL
2	AMERICAN
3	INDIAN
4	COLONIAL
5	AMERICAN
6	INDIAN
7	COLONIAL
8	AMERICAN
9	INDIAN
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91	COLONIAL
92	AMERICAN
93	INDIAN
94	COLONIAL
95	AMERICAN
96	INDIAN
97	COLONIAL
98	AMERICAN
99	INDIAN
100	COLONIAL



B. C. sit.com

a new name for situation comedy, which has been crying for a new name.

Answer here: 

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: Answer: Answer: 

Answer: What some stories told by bird-watchers might be—HARD TO "SWALLOW"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

Donal Henahan is on the staff of The New York Times.

"You smell real good, Gina. What you been eatin'?"

**Borg, Orantes, Gottfried Gain****Illas Defeats Connors in a Thriller**

By Barry Lorge

YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI)—A great crowd ever to watch tournament tennis match, sweated and screamed and sat in their seats until sun this morning as Guillermo Vilas defeated Jimmy Connors, 6-4, 7-6, in what surely was one of the greatest matches of all time.

Meeting in the round-

portion of the \$400,000 Prix Masters tournament after first since the emocio-

nous Is Ailing,

adults Match

YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI)—

mo Vilas was forced to

from his contest with

Dobbs today because of an

injury and may have to

at the semifinals to-

Borg woke up with a

head and slight fever this

and also is considering

Borg was scheduled

Brian Gottfried tonight

the result, Vilas still

the right to gain the

is since he won his first

titles. If Vilas cannot

the semifinals, Jimmy

and Manuel Orantes

on Borg and Gottfried

pairings.

It's a very good chance

it will not be in the tour-

tomorrow," said Tom Thorne,

coach. "It happened in

the second set."

was examined this morn-

ing. Davis Cup physician

Tom Rudy, who said there

break in the bone of

left ankle and little swel-

lere pain.

Connors extended his hand.

**ton Leads**

**ro Picks**

INGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—

Payton of the Chicago

who led the National

in rushing with

was a unanimous

of the Football Writers of

to their all-pro team

**Dallas Cowboys placed**

ers on the squad, while

Raiders and Miami

each had four players

hind Payton in the bal-

Dave Casper of Oak-

light end, and Ray Guy

nd, the punting spe-

**Cowboys named were:**

dartin, defensive end;

ris, free safety; Charlie

strong safety; Drew

wide receiver, and Efren

cker.

**OFFENSE**

backs—Walter Payton, Chi-

Francis Harris, Pittsburgh

owers—Dave Pearson, Dal-

las, and

Bob Griese, Miami.

an Dinkins, St. Louis, and

lone Upshaw, Oakland, and

elmore Buffalo and Larry

d (led).

in Langer, Miami.

**College All-America Picks**

The Associated Press

Nominees Team

—Kau MacLean, Notre

Dame, John Jefferson, Ari-

and Castle Newsome, Al-

ennis Baker, Wyoming, and

Ohio State.

ark, Donahue, Michigan,

arris, Arkansas, and

Braxton, Pitt,

Doug Williams, Grambl-

lacks — Earl Campbell,

Terry Miller, Oklahoma

defensive Team

Browne, Notre Dame, and

ucky, Harrison, Texas, and

ard Sherrill, Texas.

**College All-American**

Offensive Team

Tight End—Mike MacAfee, Notre

Dame.

Wide Receiver—Wes Chandler, Flori-

Tackles—Chris Ward, Ohio State, and

David Brooks, Texas Tech.

Corporates—Larry Brown, Los Angeles, and

Artie Tuck, Philadelphia.

Guard—Mike Munache, Ucla,

and Lewis Harris, Arkansas.

Outside Linebackers—Tom Jackson,

Denver, and Jack Ham, Pittsburgh.

Cornerbacks—Ronnie Brown, Atlanta,

and Roland Lawrence, Atlanta.

Free safety— Cliff Harris, Dallas.

Strong safety—Charlie Waters, Dal-

las.

Punter—Ray Guy, Oakland.

Punt-return specialist—Billy Johnson,

Houston.

**College All-American**

Defensive Team

Linebackers—George Cuniby, Oklaho-

ma; Jerry Robinson, Ucla, and Mike

Woods, Cincinnati.

Ends—Harvey Martin, Dallas, and

Lyle Alzado, Denver.

Tackles—Ole Klem, San Fran-

ces, and Larry Brown, Los Angeles.

Guard—Mike Umhoefer—Bill Berger, Phila-

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## Art Buchwald

**A Polish Translator**

**WASHINGTON.** — Although President Carter has pledged himself to cutting down on government, he has just made an exception and authorized the State Department to hire a full-time Polish translator.

It isn't that the President wasn't pleased with the translator the department provided him with in Warsaw the even told Mr. Vance he would pray for him; it was just that Mr. Carter feels the United States is not getting its message over in Poland with the part-time help it has on its present payroll.



Buchwald

historic and strong ties of friendship and mutual respect which exist between our two countries.

Translator: I am very happy to be here in a country where someone has stolen the pen of my sun.

Secretary Gierek: Tell him that Polish people do not steal the pens of people's suns. Ask him if he looks on the dresser next to the door.

Translator: The Secretary says he does not know where the pen of your sun is, but says he will be very happy to put another quilt on your bed.

President Carter: I do not need another quilt. I wish to have frequent discussions with the First Secretary concerning bilateral questions which involve the SALT talks.

Translator: The President says his soup is dirty and he would like to have another one. He also wishes to thank you for the salt you put on his fruit.

Secretary Gierek: Tell the President the Polish people do not put salt on their fruit, and also that the reduction of armed forces in the Warsaw Pact is based on the reduction of forces in NATO.

Translator: The Secretary wishes to inform you the train will be leaving late. He also does not change travelers' checks, but will take your personal check providing you do not over-tip the boatman.

President: Please inform the First Secretary I never over-tip and that my main concern on this trip is to press for human rights, which is still the cornerstone of my foreign policy.

Translator: President Carter says that he is only human and asks if you know of an honest merchant who will sell him a foreign object he can put in stone on a corner.

Secretary Gierek: It is essential that our countries work together to stop the arms race, inform the President that Poland is willing to do its part to reduce tensions in the world.

Translator: The Secretary says he would like to take off your arms and relieve your tension concerning the loss of the pen of your sun. He wants to know if you looked under the kitchen table.

President: And in conclusion I wish to say on behalf of Rosalynn and myself I wish to thank you and Mrs. Gierek for your wonderful hospitality shown us and I desire to visit you and your wife very soon.

Translator: The President says he lugs after your wife and has carnal desires to visit Poland again as soon as he gets the hall porter to bring up his luggage.

"It's a jungle movement," said sociologist Vassilis Pillas,

For those of you who were skiing or scuba diving during the holidays, this is what happened. President Carter arrived in Poland on his first stop abroad and gave a very stirring speech about American-Polish friendship. The American translator had trouble with the President's Georgia accent and told the Polish people that Mr. Carter was abandoning Washington and was lusty after Poland, or something to that effect.

In any case the Polish people, who are sick to death of American-Polish jokes, had their first laugh at our expense in years.

Fortunately no serious damage was done. It could have been much worse for both countries if the translator had remained on duty during the conference.

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**City of the Gods Chokes on the 20th Century**

By Mary Anne Weaver

**A**THENS (UPI).—The Acropolis, sanctuary to the gods for two millennia, is barely discernible today. Soot and haze camouflage its surroundings.

The sea, whose beaches are littered with plastic, refuse and tar, is visible from the plateau of Athens only after a heavy rain.

And, as the sprawling blocks of concrete keep rising, with no concession to taste, Athens, a burgeoning city of 3 million, becomes more unattractive each day.

The rush to the cities has concentrated one third of this nation's population in the capital and half of its industry is here. Noxious fumes from the shipyards and refineries of suburban Skaramanga waft through the citadel of the Acropolis, blackening its marble frieze. This land of saviors and scholars, with its legacy of 2,500 years, has been more ravaged during the past 40 years than at any time in its history, by human error and growing pollution.

Arteries of the capital are so clogged by its 13,000 taxis and 500,000 private cars that walking is faster than travel by car; that is, supposing a pedestrian can find pavement to walk on. Cars park on the sidewalks of the capital . . . and pedestrians take their lives into their hands.

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"We say," said Helen Vlastos, publisher of the newspaper Kathimerini, "that tourism is our salvation. But it cannot ruin Athens. It's already in such a horrid state. We are victims of our own self-destruction through pollution . . . and the building anarchy. This is clear and simple Greek bad taste."

"Ah," she lamented, "anything that is beautiful about Athens was given us by the late 18th century, by the ancients or—the mountains, the once pure light of Athens—given us by the gods."

Sounding an alarm that cut deep across the boundaries of social and economic class, former minister and professor Dimitrios Vravopoulos warned that 75 per cent of the capital's young women have lost their sexual ardor because of the highly polluted air.

Though there is natural curiosity as to how the 75-year-old professor arrived at his apocalyptic report, scientists confirm that 150,000 tons of sulphur dioxide is spewed into this city every year.

In 1970, there were 293,000 Athenians. Then, with the Greek defeat in Asia Minor, a Nazi occupation and the 1944-'45 civil war, the city swelled with refugees.

A master plan for Athens, the first since it became the capital in 1834, was completed in mid-1976 by the internationally recognized Dordidasi Institute. But, after months of bitter debate within government departments, the study, approved in principle, was relegated to a bottom drawer.

"It had anticipated a population of 15 million," said a distinguished architect. "The feeling was obviously 'We've got only three million so we have time to wait.'"

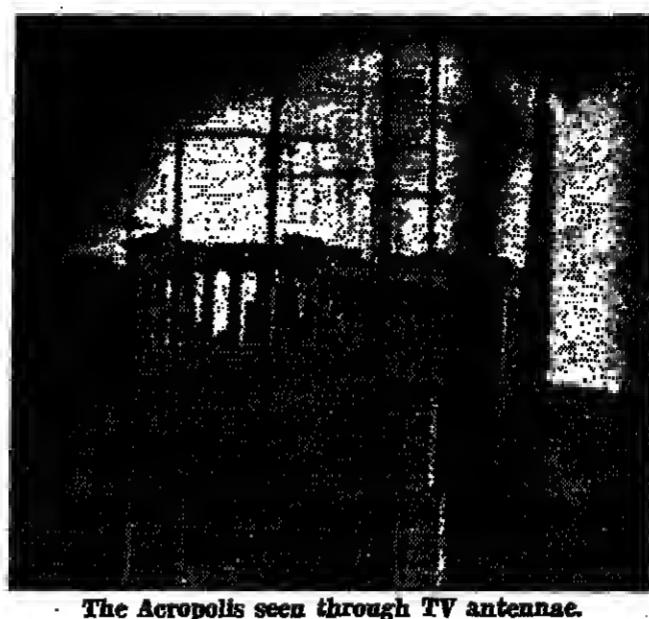
"One must blame history," he continued, "for though officials are beginning to get worried, after decades of anarchy and neglect, the efforts are too little and God, look around you, they're obviously too late."

In an attempt to disperse the population, the Karamanlis government has drawn up legislation to provide incentives for industrial units to relocate. And, though it has also inaugurated an ambitious reforestation program—presently only 3 per cent of the city is covered with green—it also, with the inconsistency that often characterizes this volatile nation, cut down 68,000 trees.

Minister of Culture and Science George Pylitas has thrown down the gauntlet, charging that this center of Western civilization has become an "Oriental garbage heap." He has vowed to clean up the Plaka, the old part of the city nestled under the Acropolis, where moon lights, pimpm and drug pushers have supplanted the walkway of the gods.

The traditional *tinytaverna*, with its bare light bulb and greasy windows, sheets of paper on the table and sawdust on the floors, is becoming an obsolete institution. From the pizza parlors of the Plaka to the French cuisine in the chic suburb of Kifissia, restaurants have sprung up to cater to foreign palates . . . and new upper-middle-class Greek taste.

"We have entered 1984, not 1978," moaned cabbie Costas Maroulis. "We're Greeks, for God's sake. We thrive on making noise."



The Acropolis seen through TV antennae.

director of the National Center of Social Research. "People are being driven away from the old, traditional values, which has both a positive and negative effect. There is a general tendency against the hypocrisy of Greek life as we've known it. Women are working, people are becoming more educated, more politicized. All of these things which depersonalized human relations—the dowry, the church, the often suffocating family confines—are being erased. This is healthy . . . but something must fill the void."

The Greek family, a tough and resilient unit, is beginning to feel the strain. Day-care centers and establishments for the aged are gaining acceptance in a society where an unspoken axiom was that the young and the old of the family were the responsibility of the home.

The excitement and affluence of urbanized living has made this nation vulnerable to the same revolutionary upheavals seen in Western Europe. Drugs are becoming increasingly available, though the risk of purchase remains high. Virginity is available, though the risk of purchase remains high. Virginity is available, though the risk of purchase remains high.

Athens is one of the busiest abortion markets in Europe, and operations to restore the physical attributes of lost virginity find young "maiden" standing in line. Che Guevara and Chairman Mao are held in higher reverence than the icons of the church.

"There's no need to go to church," said Angeliki Patridis, looking around her high-rise flat.

"Though I can hear my neighbor's plumbing, know what time he gets up and goes to bed, I've never met him. There's no personal contact. In the village, you were watched very carefully. Everyone knew who went to church."

Alarmed by this growing indifference, an Athenian crime rate that has risen 20 per cent over the last two years, the Ministry of Public Order has organized a "moral rejuvenation squad."

It has swept through the city with gusto, raided the Plaka's seedy nightspots, picked up thousands of prostitutes along the seaside beat, confiscated pornography from cinemas and padlocked illegal gambling clubs.

Not to be outdone by the moral crusaders, a zealous police unit has been charged with "the stoppage of noise." Clamping down on the horn-blowing, tire-screaching drivers, particularly during the sleepless hours between